JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

VOL. LXII. No. 3,202. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882. PRICE 5D. By Post 5½D.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.

GRANTS of the Revised Book are made to FACILITATE ITS FIRST INTRODUCTION into Poor Parishes; and also in other cases where the assistance of a Grant is specially required. Applications, including a directed and stamped envelope, should be addressed to the Rev. W. PULLING, Eastnor Rectory, Ledbury.

Cloth, bevelled boards, red edges, price £1 1s.

The ORGAN FOLIO EDITION of HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN. With accompanying Tunes (A MOST SUITABLE AND ELEGANT GIFT FOR ALL SEASONS).

*** In this Edition the name and measure of the Tune and its Composer, and the name of the Author of the Hymn, are given on each page; and there are several additional Indices, especially to facilitate reference to the Texts and Metres.

*** This handsome Edition is printed in Large Type, on thick paper (*ordinary music size*), and is specially adapted for use at the Organ or Pianoforte. It is also a beautiful book for Presentation.

The TONIC SOL-FA EDITION of HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN.

FULL SCORE EDITION. (Tonic Sol-fa.)
DOUBLE POST 16mo.—Nonpareil.
(The Paging of this is uniform with the FF size.)

		s.	d.
TT.	Limp cloth, cut flush	1	6
TFF.	Cloth boards, turned in and lettered	2	0
TGG.	Cloth boards, turned in, gilt lettered and red edges	2	6
THH.	Morocco antique, gilt or red edges	10	6

THE TREBLE AND ALTO PARTS ONLY. (Tonic Sol-fa.)
DEMY 18mo.—Pearl. (Uniform with the O Treble part.)

		s.	d.
TM.	Paper covers	0	6
TN.	Limp cloth, cut flush	0	9
TO.	Cloth limp, turned in and lettered	1	0
TP.	Cloth boards, turned in, gilt lettered, red edges	1	3

ALL THE OTHER SIZES OF THIS HYMN BOOK MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED, INCLUDING
EDITIONS of the HYMNS only, at 1d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.;
HYMNS with TUNES (Vocal Score), at 2s., 2s. 6d., 4s., 5s., and 21s.; and bound with the **BOOK of COMMON PRAYER,** from 6d.; or with the **CHURCH SERVICES,** complete, from 1s.

NOW READY.

BROAD SHEET SCHOOL CANONS, Selected, Reset, and Arranged in Order of Difficulty, by J. POWELL METCALFE, M.A., with Accompaniments by PHILIP ARMES, Mus. Doc., Oxon.

The First Dozen Canons, printed in very large music type, with small book of accompaniments by Dr. Armes, are now ready, price 2s. 6d. complete.

*** These Broad Sheet Canons will prove invaluable as a means of teaching children to *read* music; and the form in which they are printed, and the size of the music type employed, cannot fail to arrest attention.

HYMNS FOR MISSION SERVICES.

BY THE COMPILERS OF "HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN."

WORDS ONLY.—DEMY 18mo.—LONG PRIMER.

	s.	d.
Stitched	0	1
Cloth, turned in	0	3

WITH ACCOMPANYING TUNES.—DOUBLE POST 16mo.—NONPARIEL.

	s.	d.
Limp cloth, cut flush	0	6
Cloth boards, turned in and lettered	0	9
Cloth boards, turned in, gilt lettered, red edges	1	0

The ORDER of CONFIRMATION; together with Appropriate Hymns selected by the Compilers of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" To which have been added Devotions for Use in Church during the Service. Price 1d.; post free 1½d.

The MINISTRATION of PUBLIC BAPTISM to be used in the CHURCH; together with Appropriate Hymns selected by the Compilers of "Hymns Ancient and Modern;" and a Memorial of the Baptism for the Sponsors. Price 1d.; post free 1½d.

The ORDER for the BURIAL of the DEAD; together with Appropriate Hymns selected by the Compilers of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." Price 1d.; post free 1½d.

The LITANIES, with Accompanying Tunes, from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." Price 1d.; post free, 1½d.

THE NEW HYMNAL ORATORIOS.

The PRINCE of LIFE: Being the Story of our Redemption, as illustrated by "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and interspersed with Recitations from Holy Scripture. Arranged by HENRY TWELLS, M.A., Rector of Waltham, Leicestershire. Price 6d.

BY THE SAME EDITOR.

The APOSTLE of the GENTILES: Being the Life and Writings of St. Paul, as illustrated by "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and interspersed with Recitations from Holy Scripture. Price 6d.

*** The invariable success which has attended the performances of "The Prince of Life," has emboldened the Editor to treat in a similar manner "The Apostle of the Gentiles," which illustrates the Life and Writings of St. Paul.

Programmes, containing the titles of the various Recitations, and the numbers and first lines of the Hymns can be obtained from the Publishers at 1s. 6d. per hundred copies, with the first page left blank for the insertion of local particulars.

The NEW SPECIMEN PAGE CATALOGUE, showing the exact size of all the Editions of the HYMNS, is now ready, and will be sent, post free, on application; also Detailed Price Lists of PRAYERS, WITH HYMNS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.

A DISCOUNT of 20 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED TO THE CLERGY FOR CASH. P.O.O.'s and Cheques to be crossed "Ransom & Co." and to be made payable to Wm. Clowes & Sons, Limited, London.

LONDON: WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LIMITED, 13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO.'S LIST.

Special Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

(THE APRIL NUMBER.)

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO. beg to announce that the APRIL Issue of *HARPER'S MAGAZINE* is a SPECIAL NUMBER, which they expect will rival the success of the Christmas issue.

The Number includes 23 Contributions and over 60 Illustrations, Five of them Full-page, including Three on plate paper. The variety and interest of the Papers have never, they think, been approached.

Mr. WILLIAM BLACK'S New Novel, **"SHANDON BELLS,"** commences in this Number, with Full-page Plate Illustration by Mr. W. SMALL. This story of Irish scenes and journalistic London—both specially interesting subjects at the present day—will, they believe, prove to be one of the most popular of Mr. Black's novels.

"Mr. GLADSTONE at HAWARDEN," written by H. W. LUCY, with Illustrations for which Mr. Gladstone has kindly furnished facilities, is a peculiarly timely and interesting paper. The Illustrations include a fine Portrait of Mr. Gladstone, Full-page, on plate paper; Portraits of Mrs. Gladstone, W. H. and Herbert Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone in his Library; a Miniature of Gladstone when a child of two years old with his Sister; Views of old Hawarden Castle and the New Residence, and facsimile of Mr. Gladstone's Autograph Letter to Lord Beaconsfield.

The HEART of ERIN: an Irish Story of To-day. By Miss OWENS BLACKBURNE. 3 vols.

"Quite indispensable."—ATHENÆUM.

The ENGLISH CATALOGUE of BOOKS for 1881: a Complete List of all the Books Published in Great Britain and Ireland in the Year 1881. With their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers' Names; also of the Principal Books Published in America. With an Index to Subjects. If the Subject of a Book is known, its Author and other particulars can be traced. Royal 8vo, price 5s.

"We are always glad to have 'The English Catalogue of Books.'"—ATHENÆUM.

METAPHYSICS: a Study in First Principles. By BORDEN P. BOWNE, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, and Author of "Studies in Theism." 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.

AT THE LIBRARIES.

The FRIENDSHIP of GOD. By the Rev. HENRY WRIGHT, M.A. Cloth extra, with Portrait of the Author, 6s.

RIVERSIDE PAPERS. By J. DEVENISH HOPPUS. 2 vols., 12s.

IN the DISTANCE: an American Story. By G. P. LATHROP. 2 vols., 21s.

The LAND of DYKES and WINDMILLS; or, Life in Holland. By F. S. BIRD. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 12s. 6d.

A LADY TRADER; or, Adventures in the Transvaal. By Mrs. HECKFORD. 1 vol., cloth extra, 10s. 6d.

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO LOW'S STANDARD SIX-SHILLING NOVELS ARE—

The HAND of ETHELBERTA. By THOMAS HARDY. New Edition. With 6 Illustrations, cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

By the same Author.

FAR from the MADDING CROWD. New Edition. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

OUT of COURT. By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY, Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, and RIVINGTON.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

THE FRERES. By Mrs. Alexander, Author of "Her Dearest Foe," "The Wooing O't," &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"'The Freres' will pass away some idle hours pleasantly for many readers, the characters are drawn with a considerable amount of humour, and humour in a novel of this day is a rare and most delightful element."—Spectator.

JACK URQUHART'S DAUGHTER. By Pamela Sneyd. 2 vols., crown 8vo.

"A very clever and able book."—Academy.
"An interesting and powerful tale."—Daily Telegraph.

A MERE CHANCE. By Ada Cambridge, Author of "In Two Years' Time," &c. 3 vols.

"A well-told romance of modern life. Her style is decidedly pleasant."—Athenæum.

THE PET of the CONSULATE. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

ELIANE. By Mrs. Augustus Craven, Author of "A Sister's Story," &c. 3 vols. Translated from the French by Lady GEORGINA FULLERTON. [Just ready.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, 8, New Burlington Street.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

OFFICES: 1 AND 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

CHAIRMAN—THE ARCHDEACON OF WESTMINSTER.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT FEW, ESQ.

TOTAL FUNDS £2,879,344

The Directors feel that, at a time when, owing to keen competition, large sums are paid to Agents by many Life Assurance Companies for obtaining new business, it cannot be made too widely known that this Society has never employed Agents, nor allowed Commission for the introduction of new Assurances. For £5 3s. 8d., out of every £100 received for premiums—which is very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other offices for Commission alone—the whole business of this Society is conducted, its Assets invested, its claims paid, and all its transactions carried on. The Clergy and their connections by kindred or by marriage, who are also eligible to become Members, are therefore earnestly advised to apply on all matters of Assurance direct to the Society's Office, or to instruct others who act for them to do so on their account.

BONUS.—The sum of £437,347 was distributed, at the Tenth Quinquennial Division of Profits, among 7,882 Policies. Of these, 1,070 are now, by means of Bonus, not only altogether free from the payment of annual premiums—which from the first, were less than those charged by the great majority of life assurance offices—but have, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured by them.

STEWART HELDER, Actuary.
MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

WANTED.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Clerical, Educational, and Domestic Wants and Vacancies, will be received for insertion in this Column at the uniform charge of 2s. for 40 words, and 6d. for every additional ten words. Prepayment must in all cases be made, in stamps under 5s., above that by P.O.O. payable at Fleet Street *to* Thomas Dixon.

WANTED, an INCUMBENT for a small parish in the west of Ireland—Diocese of Tuam. Stipend £160 and parsonage-house. For further particulars apply to Acheson S. ffrench, Esq., Monivea Castle, Monivea, county Galway.

NANTWICH.—CURATE WANTED. Fine church. Hearty choral services, daily prayer, weekly celebration. Clergy-house. Guilds. Address, Rector.

ST. MARGARET'S, LEE, S.E.—Wanted, a PRIEST, who is a good preacher, able to intone, and earnest in work. Four Clergy. Frequent celebrations; daily prayers. Stipend £180. Address, the Rector.

A CURATE is REQUIRED, for St. Mary, Stoke, Ipswich. Choral service. Weekly Communion. Eastward position. Salary, with a Title, £130. A Priest, £150. Apply Canon Bulstrode, Stoke Rectory, Ipswich.

ASSISTANT-PRIEST WANTED, for St. Clement's, Bournemouth. Daily celebrations, vestments, lights. Apply, Rev. W. Purton, St. Clement's Vicarage, Bournemouth.

CURATE WANTED, immediately, to take charge of a church and district in a midland town, the Vicar being chiefly employed in another church. A good Churchman, active visitor, and fair preacher. Musical and unmarried. Age about 30, and a Graduate preferred. £150 to £180. Apply Vicar, Stratford-on-Avon.

CURATE WANTED. Ripon dioc. Evangelical. Handsome church, surpliced choir. Bracing air. Stipend—Deacon, £130; Priest, about £140. Address, Rev. G. E. Wilson, Huddersfield.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter, Regent-square. High Churchman. Unmarried. Fair stipend. Vicar, 14, Russell-square, W.C.

CURATE WANTED, at once, for parish church, Wednesbury. Good Churchman. District church. £160. Address Rev. J. Eckeraley, Vicar.

CURATE WANTED, for Macclesfield parish church. Priest. Unmarried. Good stipend. Address Rev. E. C. Turner, Vicar.

SENIOR CURATE WANTED. Views mod. Under forty. Good Preacher. £180, perhaps more to a well-qualified man. Address Vicar, 23, Holland-st., Kensington.

WANTED, a thoroughly Evangelical CURATE, for the parish of St. Paul's, Greenwich. Must have a strong voice, and be in full Orders. Stipend £150. Apply to the Vicar.

TITLE for Trinity. Dioc. St. Albans. Suburban parish. Clergy three. Sound Ch. No extremes. Immediate interview. £120.—Vicar, Leytonstone, Essex.

LOCUM TENENS WANTED, for country parish near Bournemouth. Duty very light. For terms, &c., address Rev. C. H. L., Winterborne Kingston, Blandford.

WANTED, in a small parish near the sea in Lincolnshire, a LOCUM TENENS, for about two or three months, after Easter. One guinea a week, vegetables, and two nice rooms at the rectory, with attendance. Single man. Travelling expenses paid. Address Lincolnshire Rector, New Athenæum Club, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, S.W.

A VICAR can highly recommend his CURATE (in charge) for a Curacy, Sole Charge, Chaplaincy, &c., &c. Disengaged shortly. Address C. C., London and County Bank, Guildford.

CURACY WANTED about May. Town and Wint. dio. preferred, but not sine quâ non. Priest. Musical. Single. Grad. Refs. unexcep. in every way. Stipend about £150. Has dealt chiefly with educated congs. Would work heartily.—H., Atkinson's, 20, King William-st., City.

DIO. DURHAM.—CURACY REQUIRED, by Deacon, B.A. Dub. Sound Church. Good References. Address B.A., care of Garrett Walker, Esq., 26, Trinity College, Dublin.

LIGHT CURACY, possible to be held residing below, WANTED, by Priest, M.A. Oxon. Young, can intone, good preacher. Stipend £100.—H., 30, Hyde Park-place, W.

PRIEST, twenty-nine, B.A. Dublin, earnest worker, extempore preacher, desires SOLE CHARGE, or Curacy, in important parish, with able and experienced Vicar, who is a thorough Churchman. London or North preferred. Strong clear voice. References. Stipend not under £150.—Rev. A. B., Crauford's Library, Dartmouth, S. Devon.

SUNDAY or other DUTY DESIRED, by Conduct of Eton College (Priest), in neighbourhood of Windsor, &c., from April 6th to May 1st. Address, Rev. W. Willowbrook, Eton.

WANTED, a situation as TEACHER in a school, or Daily Governess to young children, by a Young Lady, aged 20. Good references; Cambridge certificates. Address, Miss A. C. Haskoll, Retford, Notts.

COMPANION, or Nursery Governess.—RE-ENGAGEMENT DESIRED. Excellent needlewoman. Good references. M. S., Wetherill Lodge, Belle Grove, Welling, Kent.

WANTED, an engagement as COMPANION to a widow lady or invalid, by a Young Lady, 27. Good references. Miss Broster, Belle Vue, Topsham, Exeter.

MATRON.—A Head Master wishes to recommend a MATRON, who has been with him for the past five years. An excellent nurse, good needlewoman, thoroughly trustworthy. Understands boys and their ways. Wages £25. Bona, Belvedere House, Belvedere-road, Upper Norwood.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK, to take charge of a vicarage in the country. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. M., the Glen, Sidmouth.

HOUSEKEEPER, or Cook-Housekeeper, in a gentleman's family. Thoroughly qualified to manage a large establishment. Understands French and English cooking. Good wages. Forty-one. M. P., 62, Beare-wood-hill, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent.

LADY TAUNTON wishes to recommend a most respectable Person, either as HOUSEKEEPER, to wait on an elderly lady, or as Matron to some institution. Application to be made to Lady Taunton, 101, Eaton-place.

A LADY, residing in Ireland for a short time, requires a strong SCHOOLROOM MAID. Must be good-tempered, and able to sew thoroughly well. Age about 17. Tall. Wages £10 per annum and all found. Apply to the Lady Katherine Hutton, Carnaclough House, Crumlin-road, Dublin.

MAPLE & CO.,

TOTTENHAM CT. RD., LONDON.

CURTAINS

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curtains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and in fact every artistic material in stock.

CRETONNES

5,000 PIECES

MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNE CHINTZ.—The largest stock of this new and fashionable material in London; some new and exclusive designs just received, not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these goods before ordering.

ABOUT 250 Pieces, equal to 20,000 Yards, of FRENCH CRETONNES, including some of the best old patterns, of which no more can be obtained. These goods are to be cleared at nearly half the original prices.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET can now be supplied to any room without disturbing the existing floor, the average cost (including laying and polishing) for surrounding with Parquet a Persian, Turkey, Indian, or Square Carpet being £8.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge

ART CARPETS.—Just received, a large consignment of ANTIQUE CARPETS and RUGS, which have been bought for cash by agents especially despatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. Some of these are great curiosities, and worth two or three times the prices asked.

CARPETS

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of CARPETS, consisting of about 400 pieces. The patterns are good, useful, wearing ones, but old designs; the prices wonderfully low, being 9d. per yard under manufacturers' present list. Hotel proprietors should inspect this stock.

MANUFACTURERS of BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 5½ Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £10 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £11 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 14s.

500 BED-ROOM SUITES,
From 5½ to 200 Guineas, in stock.

Summer Curtains.
3,000 PAIRS
Muslin, Leno, and Net at greatly reduced prices.

MAPLE & CO.,
Tottenham-court-road, London.

FURNITURE

ART FURNITURE.—MAPLE and CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW and ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW. An Illustrated Catalogue, containing the price of every article required in furnishing, post free.

BEDSTEADS

10,000 in Stock.

MAPLE and CO.—BEDSTEADS in wood, iron, and brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete. The Bedsteads are fixed, in stock, ready for choice. Over 10,000 iron and brass Bedsteads now in stock to select from. From 8s. 9d. to 30 Guineas each. Very strong, useful brass Bedsteads Five Guineas. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted pure. The Trade supplied.

LINENS

MAPLE and CO.'S £9 complete Set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for a COTTAGE. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO.'S £17 complete Set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for a VILLA. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO.'S £30 Complete Set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for FAMILY RESIDENCE of Twelve Rooms. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO., the largest and most convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A house of any magnitude furnished from stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect this stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Established 40 years. Catalogue free.

FISHING BOOTS,
FISHING STOCKINGS,
FISHING BROGUES,

VENTILATING WATERPROOF COATS,

AND EVERY WATERPROOF REQUISITE FOR THE ANGLER.

J. C. CORDING AND Co., 19, PICCADILLY,

(Corner of Air-street.) Only Address.

THE NETTED SILK SINGLET.

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

A certain preventive against sudden chills from damp garments. Being composed of the finest and softest silk (knotted) it causes a regular and healthy action on the skin, keeping the pores open.

It allows a layer of air between the body and the outer garment, which produces an even temperature and rapidly dries any dampness from perspiration.

Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 11s. P.O.O. payable at High Holborn.

J. W. TACON, OUTFITTER, 277, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1763.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D.

"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See "Lancet," 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

AS SEWING-MAID, or to wait on young ladies. Some knowledge of dressmaking. Two years' character.—U. P., 3, St. John's-street, Hereford.

MRS. PIGOT, Stretham Rectory, Ely, highly recommends Girls of fifteen and seventeen as NURSEMAIDS. One been out two years. Been well brought up.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family, the first week in April, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Only two in family. Age about 24. Wages £18 and all found.—Mrs. Roberton, 1, Upper Woburn-place, London, W.C.

THOROUGH PARLOUR-MAID WANTED, in small family. Personal character indispensable. Apply at 41, Ladbroke-sq., W., on Thursday morning between eleven and one.

CAN any Lady recommend a Young Woman, not under 22 years of age, as Plain COOK? A good personal character required. Address Mrs. Langmore, Wadhurst, Sussex.

WANTED, a PARLOUR-MAID. She must thoroughly understand the care of plate and glass, and be very clean and neat in appearance. She would have a very small amount of housework to do. Apply either by letter to Mrs. K. L., 25, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, or call at eleven o'clock.

COOK WANTED, early next month, for a boarding-house in Harrow School. Must have good character, and some experience. Wages £30, but no perquisites. Address, E. E. Bowen, Esq., The Grove, Harrow.

WANTED, by a Lady, a good Plain COOK. Small household. Good personal character indispensable. Churchwoman. £20, all found. Miss K., Hatchford Cottage, Cobham, Surrey.

WANTED, a trustworthy, sensible Woman as COOK. Small family. Early hours. Churchwoman. Lady C., 13, Winchester-road, Oxford.

A PAGE WANTED, in a comfortable place. Address, M. D., 171, Kennington-park-road, S.E.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING.

MESSRS. JAY, being in direct communication with the manufacturers of the goods they supply, thereby save their customers all intermediate profits, and are enabled to sell goods by the piece at wholesale prices.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

MESSRS. JAY keep, ready for immediate use, complete suits of Mourning, adapted for every degree of relationship. These goods are forwarded, on approval, to any part of the kingdom, immediately on receipt of order, with or without a dressmaker, free of charge.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

TRAVELLING ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. JAY have a staff of Assistants specially engaged to wait upon ladies at their homes, either in town or country, and to submit goods for inspection, all of which are marked in plain figures, and sold at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.

JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

"ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S" prices for IRISH LINEN GOODS are fully 50 PER CENT. below those usually charged for articles of a similar description."—Civil Service Gazette.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALL PURE FLAX.

SAMPLES, AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

Hemmed, per doz.:—For Children, 2s. 6d.; for Ladies, 3s. 3d.; for Gentlemen, 4s. 10d.

Hemstitched, per doz.:—For Ladies, 4s. 9d.; for Gentlemen, 8s. 4d.

NOTE.—Handkerchiefs go by post for 4d. to 6d. per doz. extra; Collars, 3d. to 4d.; Cuffs, 6d.

"The Cambrics of ROBINSON and CLEAVER have a world-wide fame."—The Queen.

IRISH DAMASKS AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Surplice Linens, 8½d. per yard.
Fish Napkins, 3s. 6d. per doz.
Dinner Napkins, 6s. 6d. per doz.
Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 2s. 11d. to finest quality made.
Royal Irish Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, from 1s. 11d. per yard. Fine Linens and Linen Diapers, yard wide, 10d. per yard.
COLLARS.—Ladies' and Children's, 3 fold, 3s. 11d.; Gentlemen's, 4 fold, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. per doz.
SHIRTS.—Best 4-fold Linen Fronts, &c., 35s. 6d. per half-doz. (to measure, 2s. extra).
CUFFS.—For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. per doz.
Our REAL SHETLAND WOOL SHAWL, pure white, two yards square, post free, at 1s. 10d., is a marvel.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER,
MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN, BELFAST.

TURKEY, PERSIAN, AND INDIAN CARPETS,

IMPORTED BY

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,

Nos. 35 & 36, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other Carpets in the Newest Designs.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

31st March, 1880.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Four Millions.

HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, London.—Established 1782.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINES, LOCK, CHAIN, and TWISTED LOOP STITCH. All one price. Simple, Silent, Reliable, Durable, Guaranteed. No extras. Month's free trial; easy payments; 10s. monthly. Carriage paid. Prospectus free. Machines by any maker exchanged.—J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, London, W.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. Price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 9d.

MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1881 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 34, King-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

WANTED, an active Woman, as COOK and WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, for a small private institution. Must be well recommended. Salary £20. Address, A. B., Somerfield and Son, stationers, 16, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.

A LADY wishes to recommend the Son of her gardener, aged 14, as PAGE-BOY, strong and healthy, but has not been out before. Apply to Countess of Craven, Kingston House, Abingdon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Monday evening's advices from Paris inform us that the Committee on the Oath Bill has pronounced by 10 to 1 in favour of the abolition of the religious formula instead of the option proposed by the Government. They will also recommend the removal of religious emblems (crucifixes or paintings of the Crucifixion) from courts of justice, which, however, they think should be done, not by legislation, but by a simple order from the Minister of Justice.

Monseigneur Freppel, Bishop of Angers, on Monday challenged the conduct of Government in regard to the decrees of 1880, under which the religious communities have been dispersed. By 418 to 73 the Chamber adopted an order of the day "approving the measures taken by the Government for making the existing laws respected."

The Compulsory Education Bill was promulgated on Wednesday. The Clerical organs are divided as to how it should be confronted. Some advocate universal resistance, backed by local lay committees. Others suggest a vigilant supervision of its working, so as to give publicity to every case of violation of religious neutrality by a schoolmaster—in other words, every case where the education, instead of non-religious, becomes irreligious. Others, again, or, at least, the *Monde*, the mouthpiece of the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris, deprecate lay interference, insisting that it is for the Bishops to prescribe how far the law is to be obeyed or resisted. All these papers agree in observing a significant silence as to any idea of starting opposition schools. It should be borne in mind that for several years to come the deficiency of lay teachers will necessitate the continued employment of monks and nuns, unless, indeed, as one of the reactionary Senators threatened, they should refuse to act in schools from which religious teaching is to be excluded.

Bishop Freppel, whose diocese covers part of the old principality of Anjou, has addressed to a Catholic paper at Palermo an earnest remonstrance against the impending celebration of the Sicilian Vespers, in which General Garibaldi is to take part. He makes every allowance for the provocation given by the misgovernment of the House of Anjou, and remarks that England feels no offence at the celebration of American independence, just as France would feel none when the centenary arrives of the raising of the siege of Saragossa. But he recalls the savagery of the massacre, and the fact that it merely substituted the Spanish for the French yoke. He likewise dwells on the glories of the Anjou dynasty, and deprecates the revival of national animosities by a sexcentenary of blood unjustly shed. He concludes by saying :—

The grand pages of a people's history are those inscribed with its victories, not those recording massacres. This seems too little remembered in your country. May at least the Catholics of Sicily, imbued with the spirit of the Gospel, share in the anniversary of the 31st of March, 1282, only by remembering in prayer the unhappy victims who then fell on a foreign soil and among whom our beloved and beautiful Anjou numbered so many of her children.

The decree remodelling the Reformed Church in Paris was gazetted on Tuesday. The *Temps*, in prefacing it, remarks :—

The Liberals, as is well known, have long complained of the single-parish system, which was aggravated by the absorption in 1860 of the Batignolles parish, through the annexation of the suburbs to Paris. That system resulted in twelve persons having the management of the religious interests of more than 30,000 Protestants, in the preponderance of the clerical over the lay element in the Presbyteral Council, contrary to the inherent principle of the Reformed Church, and in the exclusion of the Liberal element from the Presbyteral Council and Consistory. The system constantly demanded by the Liberals as most conformable with the development of religious life, the traditions of the Protestant Church, and the rights of minorities was the reduction of the Paris Church to the department of the Seine and its division into several parishes managed by distinct Presbyteral Councils.

The electors will be distributed among the eight new parishes, each of which will then elect its Presbyteral Council, while the congregations in the Seine-et-Oise, Oise, and Eure-et-Loire will be formed into a new consistory, with Versailles for its headquarters.

Before the Paris Court of Appeal came last week an action against M. Paul Bert, the late Minister of Public Instruction, by Mdme. Gelyot, who keeps an hotel or furnished house near the Sorbonne. M. Bert, it seems, conducted his vivisectional experiments upon dogs in the Sorbonne, and the cries of these victims were such that all Mdme. Gelyot's lodgers were driven away. For the defendant it was pleaded that the nuisance had been as far as possible abated by paralysing the vocal organs of the dogs when practicable; and next, that M. Paul Bert, being a public functionary, the court had no jurisdiction. The court took time to consider judgment.

ITALY.—In a secret Consistory held at the Vatican on Monday morning, his Holiness Leo XIII., after pronouncing the customary allocution, created seven new cardinals, four of the Order of Priests, in the persons of Monsignor Domenico Agostini, Patriarch of Venice; Monsignor Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algeria; Monsignor Lluch y Garriga, Archbishop of Seville; and Monsignor Edward M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin, and three of the Order of Deacons, in the persons of Monsignor Francesco Ricci Paracciani, Major-Domo to his Holiness; Monsignor Pietro Lasagni, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation and of the Sacred College; and Monsignor Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of the Inquisition. The new cardinals, Ricci Paracciani and Lasagni, were of the three created and reserved *in petto* at the last Consistory held on the 13th of December, 1880. The third, therefore, whose name was not published on Monday, is still retained *in petto*. The Pope, at the same time, preconized 19 new archbishops and bishops, chiefly Spanish and Italian. On the Consistory being closed, Monsignor Riggi, accompanied by the Chamberlain of Cardinal Pecci, the Pope's brother, was despatched by the Cardinal Secretary of State to carry the official notification called the *biglietto* to each of the newly-created members of the Sacred College, informing them of the sublime rank to which his Holiness had deigned to raise them. At 1 o'clock the consistorial messengers reached the College of the Propaganda, where Dr. M'Cabe, surrounded by a large number of friends, was waiting. He received the *biglietto* from the messengers, and breaking the seal, passed it, by the hands of Monsignor Masotti Secretary of the Propaganda, to Monsignor Kirby, rector of the Irish College, who read it. Then his Eminence, replying to the compliments paid by Monsignor Riggi, spoke in Latin to the following effect :—

"I am bound, most reverend sir, to tender my most heartfelt thanks to the Supreme Pontiff for this pledge of his benevolence towards me. This admission of my unworthiness into the distinguished Order of Cardinals is a new proof of the kind regard which the Vicar of Christ has ever manifested towards the clergy and people of Dublin and of all Ireland, and of which, from day to day, he continues to give still stronger evidences. To you, most reverend sir, I also feel grateful for the promptitude and zeal with which you have discharged your duty, and I trust your advancement through the several grades of office in the Curia, of which you are a distinguished member, may be speedy and corresponding to your exalted merits."

Among other ecclesiastical personages present were Monsignor Lenti, the Vicegerent, the Canadian Bishops of Ottawa and Three Rivers, the rectors of English, Scotch, and America Colleges, Father Carey, Guardian of St. Isidore's, Dr. O'Callaghan, vicar of St. Clement's, Father Glynne, Prior of Santa Maria, and all the students of the British and Irish Ecclesiastical Colleges.

On Tuesday morning the five newly-created Cardinals went to the Vatican to receive their birettas from the hands of the Pope. After the ceremony, which took place in the Throne-room, the customary address of thanks was delivered by Cardinal Agostini, the Patriarch of Venice, as being the senior in rank, his Holiness pronouncing a brief, but vigorous exhortation in reply. The Pope then conducted the new Cardinals into his private apartments, where he remained in conversation with them for some time, and in the course of this interview Cardinal M'Cabe placed in the Pope's hands an address forwarded to him for presentation by the Chapter of Dublin, expressing their thanks for the exalted dignity to which the Holy Father had raised their Archbishop. The Pope received the address with warm expressions of his satisfaction.

A public Consistory was held on Thursday morning in the Sala Regia of the Vatican Palace, at which his Holiness placed the red hat on the heads of five of the new Cardinals who are present in Rome. The ceremonial was performed with all the traditional pomp observable on such occasions. The Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See were present, with their suites, and the tribunes were crowded with ladies. The Pope was borne in seated on the Sedia Gestatoria, and the new Cardinals, each attended by two others, were conducted in succession to the foot of the throne, those who attended Cardinal M'Cabe being Cardinals Randi and Sbarretti. After the Pope had retired the Sacred College repaired to the Sixtine Chapel, where a *Te Deum* was sung, and later on his Holiness held a secret Consistory in the Consistorial Hall, at which he performed the ceremony of closing and opening the mouths of the new Cardinals, and conferred upon them their rings and titles, assigning to Cardinal Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, the Basilica of St. Eusebius; to Cardinal M'Cabe, the Basilica of Santa Sabina; to Cardinal Ricci, the Basilica of Santa Maria in Portico; to Cardinal Lasagni, the Basilica of Santa Maria della Scala; and to Cardinal Angelo Jacobini, the Basilica of Saint Eustachio. In the evening Lord and Lady Denbigh held a reception in honour of Cardinal M'Cabe, at which several other Cardinals were invited to be present. In the Secret Consistory the Pope also preconised nine new Archbishops and Bishops, and gave the names of nine other Sees, already provided for by briefs, among which were the German Sees of Paderborn, Breslau, and Osnabrück.

The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* writes : "I hear from a trustworthy source that in the course of the changes which are being made in the Vatican, and the movements among the household, the opportunity will be taken to suppress many of those enormous expenses which produced no useful result, and which were merely sanctioned by use and custom. Those who hold offices in the household will in future receive one salary only, instead of the two, three, and even four, which have been paid to an individual nominally holding several charges in the establishment. It is expected that a saving of 400,000 lire annually will be effected by the abolition of sinecures. Numerous suites of apartments in the vast Palace, hitherto inhabited rent free, will also be made to yield a profit.

The first number of the *Labarum*—the newspaper founded by the Count di Campello—appeared on the 15th inst. It will appear daily, with the exception of Tuesdays and greater festivals. Subscription price for foreign countries, 28s. Its leading article denies the charge that had been made by a Genoese journal, that it would probably favour an accommodation between the Italian Government and the Papacy, on the basis of Rome, Castel-Gandolfo, and a sea-port given up to the absolute rule of the Papacy. On this point, the *Labarum* is very explicit :—

"We believe that not a single stone should be given up that Italy has acquired in the fulfilment of her destinies. Rome, or a part of it, might have been left to the Pope some time before the Italian cannon opened the breach at the Porta Pia, but now any such compromise would be, we believe, an anachronism, which would perpetuate disorder and revolution not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. As to the laws of the guarantees, it is our opinion that there is now not so much need that the State should give guarantees to the Pope and Curia, as that these should be made to give guarantees to Italy, that they will not offend against the laws and public security."

The *Labarum* believes that the Church and the State can be reconciled if each will confine itself to its own proper sphere, and that the sublime teaching of Christ can kindle in men's hearts—

"Faith, not only in the future beyond the grave, but faith also in the country, in liberty, and in morality. For us this is a firm belief, that faith in the pure Catholic religion can go hand in hand with love of country, and more than this, that without religion men cannot be good citizens."

In a recent letter the Count di Campello defined his personal faith as follows :—

"I accept whole and entire the faith of the Christian, Catholic, and Apostolic Church which was formally expressed in the ancient Creed of Nicæa, and developed in conformity with the Divine revelation in the six Œcumenical Councils. I accept, in a word, that faith which the Catholic Church has always and everywhere taught, and which was by all received as Divine.

"In conformity with this Catholic faith I hold the sacred hierarchy to be of Divine institution. This, according to the evidence of Clemens Romanus and of St. Ignatius, martyr, both disciples of the Apostles, and also by the witness of the Apostolical canons to the fact that it preserved to us the discipline of the first three centuries, consisted of Bishops, priests, and deacons, who are ordained by the laying on of hands, and are all called by Paul 'ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God.'

"I hold the election of the Bishops and of the parish priests by the clergy and the Christian laity, to be of Divine and therefore inalienable right—a right which should be exercised in conformity with the rules of the sacred canons.

"I recognise in the Bishop of Rome a certain primacy of moral influence—a primacy of universal love and solicitude, which primacy, however, by the Divine institution of the Episcopate gives him no other place than that of *Primus inter equales*. I reject at the same time every other attribute whatever, prerogative, title, whether of honour or of jurisdiction, in the Pope, and especially the decree of his personal infallibility, promulgated in the Vatican Council of 1870.

"I hold the sacred Liturgy, or the public worship offered to the Divinity, to be of Apostolical and therefore Divine institution, and that this should be rendered in accordance with the Synodal ordering of the different national branches of the Catholic Church, and therefore in the tongue spoken and understood of the people, and especially that the Holy Bible should be read so that the people, together with the priest, may understand all that God says in His Revelation, and that they may be able to respond in the prayers.

"Although I hold ecclesiastical celibacy or the state of one who has renounced marriage for the sake of religion to be a state of holiness and perfection highly acceptable unto God, I, nevertheless, reject as absurd the supposition that it was the intention of Christ and His Apostles to make it a law obligatory on the priesthood. It was never prescribed in the ancient Church. On the contrary, this virtue of continency has never been universally practised. For this reason the law of celibacy must be regarded as unjust, tyrannical, and contrary to the very law of God. Therefore it should be abolished.

"I hold, finally, the institution of confession to be wholesome and Divine, but it must be free and moral."

It will be seen that the Count di Campello's views approach closely to those of the German and Swiss Old Catholics, and that on all essential principles he is in full accord with the teachings of the Anglican Church.

GERMANY.—On Tuesday at Münster two legal officials fought a duel with pistols. One of them received his adversary's shot in the head and fell dead.

RUSSIA.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a summary of the contents of the latest number of the Russian revolutionary paper, the *Will of the People*, says :—

In an article on the catastrophe of the 13th of March, 1881, an endeavour is made to explain that the result of the regicide has been most consoling for the Nihilists, though not exactly in the way it expected. It unbound the hands of Russian society and gave it free scope (says the writer), but the belief which the party then entertained as to the vitality of society has not been confirmed, and it is now plain that such society has no elements capable of playing a political rôle. So-called Russian society is made up of these elements—the friends of the people who fear that they will be held responsible for everything done by the revolutionary party, and have not the courage to play an active part; the Conservatives, who have no other weapons for the struggle than mendacity and denunciation; and the Russian Liberals, who, having been taken aback by the catastrophe of the 13th of March, are still undecided what to do, and confine their activity to occasional feeble demands for a Constitution made in the most servile and cringing way. The great proprietors, capitalists, and bankers group themselves round the throne, and are fit only for house spies and members of the Secret Holy League. The event of the 13th of March has proved the insolvency of the instructed class, and the signs of a terrible reckoning are becoming apparent. The people show no enmity towards the revolutionists, and are not asking simply for ameliorations, but for a radical change in their economical status. The name of the Czar has been almost effaced, and the people are beginning to act for themselves. For us the task remains of continuing to organise conspiracy against the established order of things, and for this purpose to group the forces of the revolutionists in the centre of the realm. We will go on in spite of the reprisals of the Government, and, as we have done hitherto, we will continue to disorganise the Government wherever it shall seem necessary. Men knowing how to die for their ideas will not be stopped by the deceit of society, by calumny, or torture. To conquer or die is our motto.

In another part of the paper it is stated that the Secret Holy League for combating Nihilism with its own weapons intends to make use of all means, not even stopping at assassination. The names of its founders and chief members in St. Petersburg are given as the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, Count Schouvaloff, a cousin of the statesman, M. Pobjendonostoff, Count Vorontioff Dashkoff, M. Demidoff, Prince San Donato, Count Ignatieff, Baron Guenzburg, the rich Jewish banker and merchant, Count Bodrinsky, and M. Schultz, formerly chief of the department of spies in the old secret police. At Moscow the principals are MM. Katkoff and Atsakoff. Invitations to join this secret association have, it is said, been sent all over the country, signed by Count Vorontioff Dashkoff and stamped with the seal of the Ministry of the Imperial Household.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* learns from St. Petersburg that an important capture has been made by the police of that city, though the news of the occurrence has, up to the present, been kept as secret as possible, and has not been published in the Russian newspapers :—

The prisoner is one of the Nihilist leaders, and is affirmed to be the chief of the executive committee. He has been indentified as one of the persons connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garden-Strasse, through which street the late Czar was to pass on his return from a review to the Winter Palace. The project failed because the Emperor returned by a different route. It will be remembered that a man, apparently, of the peasant class, giving the name of Kobasew, hired a cellar which had long been standing empty, and with a woman pretended for about two months to carry on a dairy. During this time it would seem that the mine was constructed. On the day before the Czar's assassination the police, suspecting that something was wrong, visited the place, but they did not discover the mine. On hearing of the Emperor's assassination the people decamped, and on the police again exploring the place they found the mine, which had a diameter of 2½ft., and was lined with wood. The mine was sunk 21ft. below the street, and the electric battery for firing it was in complete readiness. The dynamite charge was so large that several houses must have been blown up and part of the street, destroyed had the plot been carried out.

AMERICA.—The steamboat *Golden City*, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, on approaching Memphis about daylight on Thursday morning caught fire. She was headed for the wharf and was moored within four minutes; but the line parted before many persons could get ashore, and the swift current swept the steamboat in one mass of flames down the river. She had forty passengers and a crew of sixty on board. Thirty-five persons, mostly women and children, were drowned or burnt to death. All the officers but the second engineer escaped. This officer first discovered the fire in the cargo. He gave an alarm and then remained manfully at his post till the fire prevented his escape. Most of the persons saved were in their night clothes, and were rescued by breaking in the state rooms. The entire cabin was in flames five minutes after the fire had been discovered. The burning steamboat set fire to a tug and also to some coal barges at the wharf. Stowe's circus company were among the passengers. All their animals, birds, and paraphernalia were burnt. The proprietor, his wife, and two children were lost, the others escaping. The steamboat is a total loss.

GREECE.—The infant son of the King and Queen of the Hellenes was baptised on Monday morning in the palace at Athens. The sponsors, all of whom were represented by Prince Constantine, the Heir Apparent, were—The Empress of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Queen and Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Constantine, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Vladimir of Russia. The Royal infant received the name of Andrew.

EGYPT.—According to the Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard*, information received there from Cairo affirms that the forthcoming Collective Note from England and France, with reference to the financial matters, is severe. The Paris correspondent of the same journal writes :—

One of the most startling rumours current here is to the effect that the premises of an English Railway Company, working a line between Alexandria and Ramleh, have been occupied by the military, and that the Government intend to pull them down within twenty-four hours, on the ground that they are in the way of some projected fortifications. This high-handed proceeding is altogether in keeping with the tactics hitherto pursued by Arabi Pasha. The public seem not to mind it in the least. I have heard people say: "After all, that concerns England. What business is it of ours? He knows not only that an active intervention on the part of France would not be tolerated by the country, but, further, that the understanding between England and France is thoroughly hollow."

SPAIN.—Catalonia has begun demonstrations against the French Treaty of Commerce and the new industrial tax of Senor Camacho. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—

While deputations of operatives and masters come to Madrid to interview the Ministers and petition the Cortes against free trade, this morning, in the principal towns of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Banas, the operatives protested in the streets, and their employers have begun a general lock-out, while the tradespeople closed their shops, responding to the call of their guilds. No disorder took place in Barcelona, but some operatives were arrested for using force to compel tradesmen to close their shops. The authorities have confined the troops to the barracks and forts, and patrolling of the streets with horse and foot police is going on. The intelligence caused excitement in financial and political circles. Deputies of Catalonia tell me that the manifestation will be of a pacific character, but that it will extend to Valencia, Aragon, and parts of Castille, which are also hostile to free trade; but its promoters cannot prolong the demonstrations, as they leave without work several hundred thousand workmen, most of whom are Federals and under the influence of unions. The Madrid Government is determined to resist the protectionists.

Telegraphing on Thursday night, the Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

The agitation which has prevailed for the past few days owing to the hostility of the working classes to the new industrial taxes, and to the Protectionists' objections to the French treaty, culminated last night at Barcelona in a serious riot, which was not quelled by the police until the houses of the tax collectors had been destroyed—the streets resounding with revolutionary cries, and so alarming the tradesmen that they closed their places of business. At the beginning of the Session of the Cortes to-day the Minister read telegrams giving full details of the riot. About one hundred persons were arrested and sent before the ordinary tribunals this morning. Telegrams state that the shops, factories, and counting-houses are closed, giving a singular aspect to the city, as immense multitudes are slowly walking about and denouncing the Exise duties, the industrial tax, and the French treaty. Serious apprehension is expressed by the authorities at what may result from the attitude of the operatives, who to-day again made seditious demonstrations. The same aspect of affairs is presented in the principal towns of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, and the provinces are combined in the same spirit of resistance to the increase of taxation. In the lobbies of the Cortes every other topic is forgotten. Wild rumours were circulated, causing the Funds to fall 2 50, both for account and cash. Senor Sagasta, in Council to-day, explained to the King the state of Catalonia, which, in his opinion, was due to the resistance of local interests to free trade more than to the new taxation. The agitation, he said, was also fomented by the friends of Ruiz Zorilla as well as by Federals and Conservatives to compel the Minister of Finance to resign. The Cabinet believe that the civil authorities will preserve order; but the garrison, under General Blanco, will crush all fresh riots that may break out. In the House of Deputies the Minister of Finance declared that he alone assumed the responsibility of his policy, and wished not to entangle the Cabinet with his fate if circumstances led to its failure.

SOUTH AFRICA.—An important statement was made on Tuesday by the Cape Ministers in Parliament regarding Basutoland. The Secretary for Native Affairs, the Hon. J. Sauer, drew a bright picture of the condition of the country. He denied that the Basutos were likely to indulge in active resistance. It was more probable that their resistance would be of a passive character. He did not anticipate any treacherous attack on Maseru, treachery being foreign to the nature of this people. Facts rather tended to show that the people were disposed to come back under the rule of the Government. There was, he said, a large increase in the number of passes applied for; nearly 2,000 men who had been under arms having asked for passes in order to proceed from their territory. The Premier then explained that three courses lay before Parliament—the total repeal of the Annexation Act, a war of subjugation, and the course which the Government recommended, involving further patience and steady persistence in the task of trying to restore order. He condemned the policy of abandonment, as certain to lead to a long and bloody struggle. It would also be most unfair to the Free State, out of whose hands the Basutos had been taken when they were virtually subjugated. If the choice lay between abandonment and war, he would elect for war as the lesser evil; but feeling that the country was against hostilities, he believed the wisest course was to remove the origin of the troubles by repealing the Disarmament Act. Having done this, the Government would advise the Parliament to institute a thorough inquiry into the claims of the loyal population, and to appoint a Commission, composed of unbiassed persons, to report upon the future government of the country, and as to the possibility of some representation of it in Parliament.

John Dunn is at present in Durban. All is quiet in his district. Colonial feeling regards Cetewayo's proposed visit to England as a most unfortunate mistake. Troops are still leaving the country.

The South African Association has received the following telegram:—

"The Attorney-General has submitted the Government policy to repeal Disarmament Act, and to compensate the loyal Basutos. No war without the consent of Parliament."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

As Mr. T. E. Herbert, J.P., of Killeentierna, county Kerry, was returning to his home from Castle island on Thursday evening he was shot dead. The unfortunate gentleman attended at the Castleisland Petty Sessions in the day, and left the town shortly before six o'clock. When about half-way to his home, which is two miles from the town, he was shot dead with a rifle. Sub-Inspector Davis, who was driving after him, found Mr. Herbert's body lying in the road. Medical aid was at once obtained, but life was extinct. One bullet was lodged in the breast and another in the hand of the deceased. No arrest has been made. Mr. Herbert though only a small landlord, had shown, it is said, a good deal of feeling against the land agitation.

On Saturday an outrage of a very brutal and cowardly nature was committed by five disguised men on a man named Driscoll, in the stable to the rear of an hotel in Ballydehob. They seized him and cut off the greater part of his nose. The cause assigned is that he canvassed in the late Poor-law Guardian contest for one Gallagher, who was opposed by advanced Land Leaguers. Shots have been fired into the houses of several supporters of Gallagher.

Another outrage was committed at Rathmore, county Kerry, on Tuesday night. Patrick Duggan, a tenant of Lord Kenmare, was fired at and wounded in the legs by a band of marauders. The outrage is attributed to a belief on the part of the people that Duggan had given information to the agent respecting the other tenants on the property. Four men named Moynihan, Connor, Ryan, and Casey have been arrested.

On Thursday se'nnight Mr. Heffernan, postmaster at Broomkeen, New Pallas, was severely beaten by an armed party of disguised men, who broke into his residence. Heffernan's skull was fractured, and his depositions have been taken. He was suspected of paying his rent.

On Saturday night a desperate affray took place at Cloghan, King's County, between some soldiers and a number of emergency men. An altercation took place, when it is alleged the emergency men discharged their revolvers at the soldiers and fired several bullets into the latters' hut. Several persons have been arrested.

The Rev. Thomas Feehan, C.C., was committed on Sunday evening to the gaol of Maryborough, Queen's County, under a sentence of six months' imprisonment. He had been summoned before Mr. Blake, R.M., for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace on the occasion of the issue of a proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant forbidding the holding of the meeting convened for Sunday in connection with evictions. The removal of the rev. gentleman to the county gaol under an escort of the 5th Lancers caused much excitement.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., has forwarded Moloney and his son, living at Ennistymon, two double-barrelled guns and ammunition for their use. The Moloneys, when recently attacked by a party of Moonlighters, came outside their house and fired on the marauders, who at once ran away.

Considerable excitement was caused in Cork on Tuesday by the discovery of a coffin floating in the river Lee in a half-sunken condition. On being brought ashore it was found to contain stones, and on the lid was the inscription "Death to the Land Grabbers. 1882."

Whilst a train was running from Tralee to Castleisland on Saturday night a quarrel occurred between Edward Boyle, head gamekeeper to Lord Ventry, and his fellow-passengers. Boyle drew a revolver and fired three shots, and one of the bullets lodged in the hip of a man named John Keane. Boyle, who has been under police protection for the last eighteen months, narrowly escaped being lynched by a mob, and was taken into custody.

John Brennan, shoemaker, aged twenty-six, and Thomas Martin, compositor, twenty-eight, were on Wednesday charged with having caused the death of Joseph M'Mahon, aged twenty-five, by shooting him with a revolver on the previous day. They were remanded till Friday. Edward Fitzpatrick, aged twenty-two, mason, Joseph Martin, sixty, James Martin, twenty-seven, and George Martin, seventeen, compositors, were charged with having arms in a proclaimed district without a licence. They, also, were remanded till Friday, bail being accepted for Joseph Martin.

Matthew Kinsella has been committed for trial on the charge of being the principal in the murder of the young man Andrews in Tighe-street, Dublin.

All the troops in garrison at Limerick were under arms on Wednesday night, ready to turn out at a moment's notice to prevent any attempt to hold a public meeting, as announced, to protest against the *clôture*. A fresh supply of posters having reference to the matter arrived by train in the afternoon, and a bill-poster named Hogan and his assistant were also arrested. Both were subsequently discharged; but the posters were confiscated. The excitement over the contemplated meeting was very great all day. The wildest rumours prevailed, and a strong body of policemen were posted in the neighbourhood of the workhouse, as it was stated that in the event of the defeat of the popular candidate for the office of chairman an armed mob would attack the workhouse. The city magistrates, presided over by the Mayor, held a private meeting in the evening, the result being, it is stated, that it was determined, in view of a possible conflict with the troops and policemen, not to permit any assemblage of the citizens at the place where the posters announced the intended meeting should be held. Shortly after the meeting of the magistrates the Mayor issued a poster asking the citizens not to assemble or do anything that would bring discredit on the city. No attempt was made to hold the meeting in question; and beyond the lighting of some tar-barrels in different parts of the city, in celebration of the election of Mr. William Abraham to the chairmanship of the Board of Guardians, nothing of any note occurred. The following resolutions were to have been proposed at the meeting:—

That it being the intention of Messrs. Gladstone and Foster, by the introduction of the *clôture* in the British House of Commons, to silence the Irish Parliamentary party, and increase the severity of the present despotic, cruel, and useless Coercion Act, any Irish member of the House who votes for the Government, or abstains from voting for the amendment to the motion for *clôture*, shall be considered as a traitor and renegade to his constituents and country, and not worthy to be trusted with the suffrages of the Irish people. That the members of the Irish Parliamentary party be requested to use all their privileges and rights in Parliament to continue the debate on the *clôture* until they shall have all spoken and fully repudiated the charges levelled against them. Resolved that, be the Government successful or not in carrying their motion for the *clôture*, the people of Limerick ask their fellow-countrymen to unite in forming a Parliamentary organisation in order to create a fund to contest the seats and remunerate their patriotic representatives who will uphold the interests of the people, and make useless, as far as possible, the proposed system of gagging; and that these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to Mr. Justin M'Carthy.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Sir William Harcourt, in answer to a question by Mr. St. Aubyn, said that in cases of suspected poisoning when an analysis was made it would not do to allow a delicate process to be conducted by a combination of persons, who might be acting in adverse interests, and thus defeat the object of the experiments, which were necessarily delicate. He understood the sentiment that the persons who carried out the experiments should not be appointed by the Crown, so as to be considered parties in the prosecution. Therefore, he proposed to ask the Presidents of the College of Surgeons and of the College of Physicians yearly to appoint two independent experienced men of science to refer to in cases of this kind for the purposes of performing these experiments. He wished it distinctly to be understood that there was no hesitation whatever as to the entire ability and impartiality of the persons who had hitherto been employed by the Crown. Sir C Dilke, questioned by Mr. W. Corbet, said the Government were informed that the plea of trespass had not been raised at the trial of the persons implicated in the assault on Captain Selby, which was being conducted very correctly and without pressure. It would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, who had been consulted on the point, be altogether premature to address the Turkish Government in reference to the shepherds now undergoing their trial. Mr. Fawcett had explained the proposal, now sanctioned by the Treasury, for the proposed new Parcels Post. Lord George Hamilton asked the Vice-President of the Council whether he could give any estimate as to what the rate of grant paid per average attendance would be under the new code, and whether he thought it would exceed or be less than the 16s. estimated by the Education Office to be the sum earned this year under the present code. Mr. Mundella replied that the net earnings for 1880-81, ending the 31st of August last, were 15s. 8¼d. per day-scholar in average attendance. Up to the close of the present financial year the grant will average 15s. 10d. per scholar, and in preparing the estimates for 1882-83 the Department had calculated for a further increase of 2d. per head, raising the grant to 16s. They had examined more than 200 schools of every description simultaneously under the new and the existing codes, and it gave a result of about 2d. per head in favour of the schools examined under the new code; but as the new code was based on average attendance, it was quite possible that the ratio of average attendance to the number on the books might be considerably increased. This would no doubt be the case if managers were better supported by School Boards, school attendance committees, and the magistrates. In that event the attainments of the children and the amount of the grants would be proportionately increased. Increased encouragement was given under the new code for better teaching in infant schools and night schools. Mr. Gregory asked whether it was understood by the promoters of the Channel Tunnels that they were proceeding with their respective undertakings entirely at their own risk, and that they would have no claim for compensation in case it should be considered necessary for the defence of the realm to stop or suspend their works, or at any time to take possession of them or of the tunnel, when constructed, for such purpose. Mr. Gladstone replied that on the 6th of March a letter was addressed to Sir Edward Watkin, as chairman of the company which is now engaged in certain works with a view of tunnelling under the Channel, and in this letter the company were informed that the Government reserved its right to use any power it possessed in any way for the best interests of the country. The Government has power at any time to take possession of the works. Mr. Gladstone said that the Miscellaneous Estimates, including the Education vote, would be taken on Monday and Tuesday. The Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill was read a second time.

The adjourned debate on the *clôture* resolution was resumed by Sir Hardinge Giffard, who insisted that the question now to be decided was not the right of the House to stop obstruction, but whether a mere majority should have power to put an end to debate which was neither obstructive nor impeding. The code of procedure framed by the Government would be amply sufficient to deal with obstruction without this first resolution, which seemed to have been prepared and placed in the front of these proposals by a stronger hand than that which had shaped the remainder. Language used by Ministers out of the House as to impending political changes justified suspicion on the part of their opponents, especially as the *clôture* would be presumably ineffective in the opinion of its proposers unless it could be used to check criticism of the Ministry. He enlarged on the dangers which would result from trampling upon the minority and closing by a gagging resolution what Mr. Roebuck described as the "safety valve" of the nation. Unless full discussion were allowed, the minority would be rendered discontented, and the country would lose its confidence in Parliament. He trusted the *clôture* would retain its French name, which expressed its French spirit. If this resolution were not proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the sake of advancing party measures, it would not obtain the support of a majority; and the Liberals were, with good reason, in doubt as to whether that majority would really represent the opinion of their party. For the sake of facilitating particular party measures they were asked now to abandon those traditions which had made the House of Commons for centuries the home of free speech; but if the moderate Liberals assisted in forging this fetter, they would find that they had injured themselves no less than the country. Mr. Dodson taunted the opponents of the resolution with raising extravagant alarms, and maintained that its sole object was to promote free discussion by stopping unrestricted loquacity. In the House the right of speech had always been exercised subject to conditions and limitations imposed by the House itself, and varied from time to time at its pleasure. Those who did not object to closing debate professed to be shocked at a proposal which simply sought to enable the House, when a subject had been so fully discussed as to be ripe for determination, to proceed to pronounce its decision. Every practical assembly must have such a power; and this resolution only gave the Speaker discretionary authority to take initiatory action for enforcing it. There was no justification for the violent assumption that the resolution was intended to stop debate which was not obstructive. If it were, the Liberals, who believed their principles and measures were likely to be advanced by the freest discussion, would have the most to lose, and they would be a benighted party to deprive themselves of an advantage which they prized so highly. Nor could he be supposed to be blind to the certainty that in time they must find themselves in a minority and in Opposition. In fact, for the fulfilment of the predictions of the opponents of the resolution they must have an unscrupulous Prime Minister, a dishonest Speaker, an absolutely blind and reckless majority, and torpid and indifferent constituencies. When such a combination occurred in this country it would not much matter what standing orders the House of Commons might have adopted. He supported the resolution because he thought it suited to the circumstances of the case. It was not made a party question in the first instance by Ministers or their supporters; but the leaders of the Opposition gave it that character when they made the signal to their party during the recess by asserting that they would resist whatever proposal of this kind might be brought forward by the Government. Sir John Mowbray said he would not object to giving a proportionate majority the power to close debate, but was prepared to resist to the last this attempt to force upon the House, without reference to the Opposition, the *clôture*, without concession or modification, and by a majority of one. Mr. Wodehouse believed that within a few years after the adoption of this resolution neither of the great political parties would be willing to abandon a power which was meant to rescue the House from adventurers and demagogues, and restore to the assembly the vigour of its prime. Mr. Grantham opposed the resolution, pointing out that if it were only to be applied in the manner now described by its promoters, there would be no objection to it, but that in the absence of any guarantee that the new rule would always be interpreted in the same sense the Opposition were bound to resist it. Mr. T. Rogers supported the resolution, and Mr. J. A. Campbell opposed it. Mr. Anderson, speaking from below the Ministerial gangway, charged Ministers with deserting their old opinions and trying to force upon their party at the point of the bayonet a proposal contrary to all true Liberal principles. While recognising the necessity for some change in the rules, he held that the *clôture* was not required, unless for renewing the Coercion Act. Still, he would not vote against the Government, though he held that it was insane folly on their part to stake their existence on a question of procedure. Mr. Northcote twitted Mr. Anderson with lacking the courage of his convictions, and objected to the resolution that, while it could not affect small and perhaps factious minorities, it would be directed against the bulk of the regular Opposition. Admitting the need for some reform in the conduct of business, he felt bound in this instance to support the amendment. Mr. Whitbread thought it was important to observe that the resolution was a permissive one, upon which the Speaker was not bound to act, and to remember that it was essential for the Speaker to take care that his acts could be justified to both sides of the House, as otherwise his position would become impossible. A Minister who attempted to enforce the *clôture* prematurely would lose the support of his party. Any departure from the old-established constitutional rule of carrying measures by a simple majority would involve a great risk; and a system of proportionate majorities would inevitably lead to bargaining between the two sides of the House. While reluctantly convinced of the necessity for this resolution under the circumstances, he looked for the despatch of business rather to an improved spirit of industry and an expansion of the powers of the House. Mr. M'Carthy, in arguing against the Ministerial proposal, denied that the Irish party had formed any combination with the Conservatives in this matter, and submitted that the obstruction in the present Parliament had been less than that with which the late Government had contended without exceptional powers. Sir William Hart-Dyke commented on the irony of the situation, in which a Conservative minority had to defend the principles of freedom against a Liberal majority; and urged that the resolution, if passed, would do more to demoralise the inner life of the assembly than any previous change in procedure. It was only just that the House should be able to try the remedies provided by the other resolutions before making the revolutionary change involved in this proposal.

At twenty minutes past twelve Mr. Bright moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Sexton, in view of the understanding that the debate was to be closed on Thursday, read a telegram from Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly at Kilmainham, stating that they had written to Mr. Forster asking permission to take part in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment, and undertaking to refrain from any other political action during their absence from prison. The Speaker ruled that the matter had no relevancy to the motion for adjournment, and repeated his decision in answer to arguments from Mr. Callan and Mr. A. O'Connor. The latter then expressed an opinion that the debate ought to be ended during the present sitting, and Mr. O'Donnell demanded an extension of time beyond Thursday, to give the Irish party an opportunity for the defence of their interests. Mr. Gladstone said there was a general concurrence of opinion that the debate ought to close on Thursday. The debate was then adjourned.

The Municipal Corporations Bill was committed *pro formâ*; the Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill was, after some amendments had been agreed to, fixed for a third reading; and the Partnerships Bill was passed through Committee *pro formâ* for the insertion of amendments, and was referred to a Select Committee.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Married Women's Property Bill passed through Committee after some amendments were made in it on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, by whom it had been introduced. The Settled Land Bill and the Conveyancing Bill were read a third time and passed. Lord Truro moved for a return showing the number of re-enlistments by deserters; and said that while it was extremely desirable that the returns should be furnished earlier, it was still more important that they should be fuller and more accurate, and with more uniformity in the classifications and headings. He called attention to a few points in which, he said, considerable divergency was to be found between the annual returns presented to Parliament in April, 1880, and the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the same year. In the annual returns the number of desertions was stated to be 3,276, while the Inspector-General placed them at 2,384. Then, the Inspector-General stated the number of recruits to be 22,022, whereas in the annual returns the number of recruits was shown as 25,535. He urged that in future better returns should be furnished, and at a period of the session when Parliament would be able to consider them. Lord Morley, in reply, said the inaccuracies pointed out were trivial, and he had no doubt they could be explained. The Government were as anxious as Lord Truro could be to stop fraudulent enlistment, and were increasing the precautions against it; but the return asked for was one which could not be supplied. The motion was withdrawn.

Replying to Lord Dunmore, Lord Sudeley explained that the South-Eastern Company's steamship *Victoria*, to which an accident happened off Boulogne on Tuesday last, was authorised to carry 356 passengers. She had two boats, one of fifteen and the other of twenty-five tons. She broke down when going at thirteen knots per hour. The number of passengers on board was 112. No doubt this was a large number for two boats, but the number of boats was in accordance with the Act.

Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, replying to Sir James McGarel-Hogg, stated the plan which was under consideration by the several parties interested for the improvement of Hyde-park-corner, with a view to relieve it of the great pressure of traffic at present felt there. A line would be drawn from Hamilton-place to Halkin-street, and would be the future boundary of the Green-park; the land between this and the entrance to Hyde-park, and bounded by Piccadilly and Grosvenor-place, would be laid out as an open *platz*, intersected by such roads as were necessary, and having in its centre ornamental gardens. This plan involved the removal of the Wellington Arch from its present position to the point where Constitution-hill would end, and where it would form the entrance gate to the Green Park. There would be broad roads from Hamilton-place to Halkin-street and to Grosvenor-crescent, and Piccadilly and Grosvenor-place might be widened to whatever extent may be necessary. The cost of the proposed improvements was estimated at about £20,000. The Board of Works would contribute £20,000 and the Duke of Westminster £3,000. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests would also contribute to the cost, and the balance would be met by a vote which the House would be asked to pass. Sir Henry James gave notice that on Thursday he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise certain cities and boroughs in which corrupt practices had been reported as extensively prevailing. The Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill passed through Committee.

On the report of the votes of Supply on account, Mr. MacIver moved to reduce the amount by £1,500, and complained of the unsatisfactory nature

of the answers given by Sir Charles Dilke. Sir Henry Wolff inquired what steps had been taken to carry out the reforms in Turkey in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Sir Charles Dilke, having briefly dealt with Mr. MacIver's grievance, told Sir Henry Wolff that the Government had always taken the initiative in seeking reforms both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and especially in the Armenian provinces, and they would continue to do so. There had been no difference of opinion between the Powers as to the desirability of reforms being introduced in the manner provided for by the Treaty of Berlin; but some of the Powers had not shown so much activity in pressing for them as this country had displayed. They had received very strong assurances from the Turkish Government that certain satisfactory appointments should shortly be made in the European provinces; but so far the only actual steps taken had been the removal of a few provisional governors whose characters had been adversely reported upon by her Majesty's Consuls. He agreed in thinking these reforms important in the interest of the Turkish Government, and particularly so now; but he must repeat the assurance he had given the House on former occasions that the Government had no reason to apprehend that there was any danger at the present time of European war. Mr. MacIver asked leave to withdraw his amendment; but the House negatived it without a division.

Mr. Sexton made a strong protest against the practice of taking votes on account, which tended to make the Government irresponsible and to withdraw from the House its chief constitutional function of criticising the expenditure of the State. He inquired what course the Government intended to take with regard to the telegram from Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, asking permission to take part in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment and undertaking to return to Ireland and surrender themselves to the Lord-Lieutenant. They had made the request in obedience to the unanimous desire of their party, and they were entitled to take part in the most extraordinary division which was approaching, and which would affect the rights of free speech enjoyed by every member of the House. Sir Joseph M'Kenna supported the request of the imprisoned members. Mr. Warton asked why some suspects were allowed to attend the funerals of their relatives when others were forbidden to attend the funeral of the Constitution. Mr. Gladstone resented the offensive imputation that the Government were simply anxious to prevent three votes being recorded against them in the division upon the *clôture*, and in reply to certain remarks made by Mr. Sexton denounced those who had stimulated outrage in Ireland. With reference to the request of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to be temporarily released, he dwelt on the necessity for a consistent administration of the Coercion Act, and urged that to bring over those members for the approaching division would be to place the House and the Government in a ridiculous position in connection with a question of grave importance. It would be impracticable to allow them to vote on a mere amendment, and then refuse to allow them to discuss and vote upon other amendments and the final decision. Mr. M'Carthy was disappointed at the refusal of the Government to grant the request which had been made to them. Mr. Cowen held that they could have consented to the proposal with advantage. It was a convenient way of disposing of a political opponent to put him in prison without accusing him of any crime. Mr. O'Donnell blamed the Government for deliberately renewing strife by thrusting back the friendly hands of the Irish party. Mr. Brand condemned the Irish members for neglecting to restrain outrages; and Mr. Healy defended himself and his colleagues, but said that if Englishmen trampled upon Irishmen they must expect a slap in the face. Mr. Forster referred with indignation to this observation, showing that it meant, not that a blow would be given to the Government, but that honest men were to be mutilated for paying their rent. Amidst some commotion, Mr. Callan appealed to the Speaker against Mr. Forster's words, and moved that they should be taken down. The Speaker pointed out that it was too late to make that motion, and ruled that nothing irregular had been said. Mr. Forster went on to state, as the result of his recent visit to Ireland that there was reason to hope for an improvement in the condition of the country; but the Government were still engaged in a terrible conflict with lawlessness. The No-rent manifesto had failed to deprive landlords of their rents; but the murders and outrages it had incited must be stopped, even if some stronger measures than had yet been resorted to should be necessary. In the further debate, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Henry, Mr. Daly, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Gorst took part, and eventually the report of Supply was agreed to.

The sitting was suspended shortly before seven o'clock. The House resumed soon after nine o'clock, and Sir Alexander Gordon moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law which authorises the demanding of mortuary fees, and into the ecclesiastical fees levied by ministers of religion upon the occasion of burials and the erection of monuments in cemeteries and parish churchyards, and to report to the House whether any legislation is desirable with a view to their regulation or reduction. Mr. Brinton seconded the motion. Mr. Osborne Morgan, on behalf of the Government, assented to it; and after further conversation the motion was agreed to.

Colonel Barne called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the army, and moved that the chief command of the army should be placed in the hands of the most experienced soldiers and administrators in Her Majesty's service, and that the youth of the men now serving in the army rendered them unfit to undergo the hardships of a campaign. He thought he expressed the opinion of nine-tenths of the army when he said that great discontent prevailed among the officers, in consequence both of the slowness of promotion and also of the rawness of the troops whom officers were called upon to lead in the field. He attributed the inefficiency of the men to the short service, which had the effect of depriving the army of men as soon as they became really efficient and serviceable. The youths who entered the army were no doubt good material, but they were too young to form really reliable soldiers in case of need;

The House was counted out at a quarter past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

BURIAL FEES BILL.

Mr. Brinton moved that this Bill be read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. He said the measure was only a corollary to the Burials Act. It had not been framed at the instance of any particular religious class, but simply in the interest of the whole community, with the object of reducing burial fees, which were in some instances of a very onerous character. It dealt not only with the old churchyards, but with public cemeteries, and proposed to remedy two grievances—namely, those affecting interment charges and those relating to monumental inscriptions. He did not ask that the incumbent of a parish church should be deprived of the right of admitting into the churchyard such inscriptions as he thought fit, but that he should not be allowed to charge such heavy and such irregular rates as he did at present. One of the provisions of the Bill was that a notification of the charges to be made should be put in a suitable place, where all persons applying for interment could see it.

Mr. J. G. Talbot said the Bill set aside the settlement arrived at some two years ago, and provided for a partial disendowment of the Church of England. The Burials Act was passed in opposition to the feelings of a great number of gentlemen on that side of the House; but the decision of the House having been arrived at, he thought they might have been allowed some respite before the question was brought before Parliament again. The effect of the measure would be that certain pecuniary rights would be taken away from the clergy of the Church of England, who were still the guardians of the freehold of the churchyards, and that their control over the churchyards would be done away with. The hon. member who had moved the second reading tried to gild the pill which he asked the House to swallow by providing that the measure should not affect the position of existing incumbents. This, however, did not in the least diminish the force of the fact that the Bill was a disendowing Bill. (Hear, hear.) The Bill proposed that every authority having control over a churchyard should fix certain hours for burials. Nothing could be more inconvenient in large parishes than for a clergyman to have to appoint particular hours for funerals. Another provision was that it should not be lawful for any person to demand fees for the erection of monuments. This really meant that any person who liked could go into a churchyard and set up a monument to a deceased friend. Another of the proposals was, that nothing in the Act should prevent any burial board, town council, or vestry receiving payment for interments, monuments, or funeral services. This was very objectionable in view of the provision that incumbents should receive no fees. The hon. member, in conclusion, moved that the Bill be read a second time on that day six months.

Colonel Makins, in supporting the amendment, said it was inconsistent to appoint a committee of inquiry, and then to attempt to legislate before the inquiry had been opened. The Bill was described as a corollary to the Burials Act, but it seemed to him to go a great deal further. And, within two Sessions of the passing of that Act to remove grievances which some deemed imaginary, it was very early to bring in another Bill not dealing with matters of conscience, but touching the endowments of the Church, for if it were anything at all this Bill was a disendowment Bill, for although it preserved existing rights it nevertheless did cut off fees, which were an essential part of the income where the endowment was small. There was no analogy between burial fees and baptismal fees, because the latter were payable in respect of a Sacrament of the Church of England, and, therefore, might be conscientiously objected to by Nonconformists. The question of the disendowment of the Church of England should be dealt with openly and by means of a comprehensive scheme to be brought forward on the responsibility of the Government. Seeing that the whole subject of ecclesiastical fees had been referred to a Select Committee, he thought that the hon. member should be content with the discussion that had taken place, and should withdraw his Bill. (Hear.)

Mr. Illingworth supported the second reading, on the understanding that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee appointed yesterday.

Mr. Salt remarked that the only question before the House was, whether the measure should be referred to a Select Committee. He himself was disposed to support the amendment of his hon. friend, because a most unusual course had been adopted in asking the House to legislate on a matter which had already been referred to a Committee. The hon. member who had introduced the Bill said it was a corollary to the Burials Act, But how many corollaries were they to have to that Act? At this rate they would have one every two years. (Hear, hear.) What he thought was that the Bill which they wanted to return to the Committee was altogether beyond the question which the Committee had before them. Let them therefore support the Committee and put the Bill aside. He objected to Clause 3, which related to the time of burials, and to Clause 9, which deprived churchyard authorities of the right to say what monument should be placed in the churchyards, where they should be placed, and what space they should occupy. Lastly, in addition to taking away Church-rates, they were about to do away almost entirely with fees, which either had to be supported, by Church people or fall into discuse. In the latter case parish cemeteries would have to be established, and that could not be done without expense to the ratepayers. (Hear, hear,)

Mr. O. Morgan said that the Bill under discussion was a necessary corollary to the Burials Act of 1880. (Hear, hear.) The Select Committee appointed on the previous evening proposed to inquire into the desirableness of regulating or reducing ecclesiastical and mortuary fees, and as a matter of fact the present Bill proposed both to regulate and to reduce such charges. (Hear, hear.) The main ground upon which the Government had acceded to the appointment of the Committee was the want of uniformity which existed in regard to these fees. As he had already explained, both by the common law and the canon law burial fees were certainly not legal, and the result was that a different scale existed in every parish, and sometimes in the same parishes. This was an absurdity, and the Bill proposed to do away with it. In one respect the Bill went beyond the resolution of the previous evening, inasmuch as it prohibited restrictions as to sites for graves. Keeping in view what had taken place with regard to the burial of Dissenters, he regretted to say that some provision of that kind would some day or other become necessary. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the House would allow the Bill to be read a second time, and permit it to go before the Select Committee charged with the consideration of the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Beresford-Hope felt obliged to refer to the good-humoured manner in which his right hon. friend had referred to the operation of the Act of 1880. He was not to be drawn out into expressing an opinion as to the failure or success of that Act. But assuming that all the prophecies about the Act had failed—that, however, was only a supposition—(laughter)—he had always contended and would contend that it was the pertinacious and unswerving resistance to that Act which took away its fangs. (Hear, hear.) If the opponents of that measure had allowed themselves to be won by the dulcet notes of his right hon. friend, the Church would at the present time be in a highly disturbed state. He had seen many curious situations in that House, but never a more curious one than had that day presented itself. The night before a Select Committee had been agreed upon without prejudice to future action, and within twenty-four hours a Bill was brought on for a second reading which proposed to solve the question in a particular way, making particular and detailed provisions in respect of fees and other matters. Of all the corrupt practices in respect of legislation which had come into use of late years in that House, he thought the practice on that occasion was the most corrupt. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more indefensible than to bring the second reading of a Bill into the category of things indifferent, and thus to encourage attempts at legislation by private members. But the very sending of the Bill to the Committee must give it a bias on this question, particularly as the names on the back of the Bill were those of the mover and seconder of Tuesday night's resolution. The Bill would make a clean sweep of the right of the parishioner to interment in the parish churchyard, because it would introduce uniform fees, which would destroy the special rights of the parishioner. (Mr. O. Morgan :—The Bill does not touch the right of burial.) The Bill did not make a difference between a clergyman and another person; but it fixed the fee for the full service at 2s. 6d., and that for the mutilated service at 1s. 6d. It was the exacting of high fees that had operated as a check upon the introduction into churchyards of unsightly monuments ("Oh!"), and if that check were removed we should have an increase of offensive monuments and inscriptions. Everything that could fairly be asked had been conceded by the appointment of the Committee, and he, therefore, trusted the House would not assent to the second reading.

Sir W. Harcourt said no reason at all had been shown why the Bill should not be sent to the Select Committee. The House had determined that the subject deserved inquiry; that was an expression of opinion that there was a grievance, and it would assist the Committee to have before it the method proposed for redressing the grievance. It was quite in accordance with Parliamentary practice to read a Bill a second time for the purpose of referring it to a Select Committee, and this was substantially what would be done on the subject of the law of distress; a Committee had been appointed, and there would be referred to it two Bills, one proposing abolition and another submitting an alternative scheme. There was no ground for the notion that you prejudiced a case by sending to a Committee a scheme for dealing with a practical grievance. He would say nothing of the merits of the Bill, but would leave the Committee to judge of them. It took a long time to remove the alarm of hon. gentlemen on the other side. For ten or twenty years they declared that the Church of England would be destroyed if the Burials Act were passed; yet, now the evil had happened, they found that the Church was not destroyed. They had to be treated like horses of uncertain disposition and temper, which felt great alarm at the first sight of a strange object, but which, having been frequently taken up to it, and having by degrees found that it was not mischievous, entirely overcame their first alarm, and became as good-tempered as his right hon. friend always was. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Mowbray contended that the arguments of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary were irreconcilable with each other. He thought that the House had great reason to complain of the conduct of the Government in this matter. Most sincerely and cordially he wished to recognise the conciliatory and able manner in which the Judge Advocate-General conducted the Burials Act in its passage through the House; but he also claimed credit for the loyal way in which the clergy of the Church of England had accepted it. (Hear, hear.) With every disposition on the part of the Nonconformist papers to rake up grievances there was not one case in a thousand—not fifteen in all Wales—where any real ground of complaint against the conduct of clergymen with reference to this Act could be shown. After a Committee had been appointed last night without objection on that side of the House it was not fair to come down that day and insist upon the second reading of this Bill. Everything that could with fairness be asked had been attained by the appointment of a Committee, and this Bill could only be necessary as an instalment—a first step in what had been called a burning question—the disendowment of the Church of England. He could not conceive a more offensive term by which to designate a clergyman than that used by an hon. member below, the gangway—namely, a "State official." The clergy were in no sense "State officials," for they were neither appointed nor were they paid by the State. When they heard language of that sort used in favour of the Bill, coupled with the fact that those who supported it had already obtained all they could fairly desire, he considered that pressing the Bill to a second reading was nothing more than simple tyranny and insult to the Church of England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. Stanley maintained that a clergyman was justly described as a "State official," inasmuch as a *mandamus* had recently been granted to compel a clergyman in Derbyshire to obey the Act. There was nothing in the Bill which affected the right of permitting the erection of monuments. The right of granting faculties for the erection of monuments remained as before in the ordinary; all that the Bill did being to deprive the clergy of the fees receivable in respect of such monuments. He thought that their churches would run less risk of disfigurement when the opportunity of selling his consent was taken away from the incumbent. In a recent case a man wished to be buried by the side of his wife, who belonged to the Church of England. The vicar threw all possible difficulties in the way, forcing the burial to be made in the unconsecrated portion of the churchyard. He then compelled the funeral to enter through a side gate, in order that the consecrated portion of the churchyard might not be defiled by a Dissenter's body passing over it. There were many cases of oppression and submission which never got into the papers, for in rural parishes poor persons would not run the risk of offending the parson and the squire. It was necessary, therefore, to have some protection in those cases. The Burials Act recognised the right of every parishioner to be buried in his own churchyard; and this Bill was consequent upon it, there being a necessity to vest the management of the churchyard in impartial hands. Although many clergymen had acquiesced in the Burials Act, the opposition to it throughout had been distinctly ecclesiastical.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley denied that this Bill could be regarded as a corollary of the Burials Act, which originated in the other House and there received the support of a majority of the Episcopal bench. It was strange, if this Bill were a corollary to the Act, that its promoters had not described it as such, and, further, that it should take away fees reserved by the 5th clause of the Act. It was a larger measure of disendowment than its advocates seemed to be aware of.

Mr. T. Collins objected to the principle of a full fee for the full service and a less fee for a mutilated service, and was speaking against the Bill, when the clock pointed to a quarter to six, and the debate therefore stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Granville, replying to Lord Strathedeh and Campbell, stated that in the beginning of this month a Russian vessel, with 700 soldiers on board, anchored in the Bosphorus without permission of the Ottoman Government, and had resumed her voyage before instructions from that Government had been received. The Russian Embassy said that permission had not been asked because the soldiers were passengers and unarmed. Since that occurrence a Russian vessel having exiles under an armed guard passed through. In this case permission was applied for and the Turkish Minister objected. Her Majesty's Government were awaiting further information as to how the matter had been decided.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

There was an extraordinarily full attendance of members and strangers, and the House was filled in every part from floor to roof. More than 60 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, a large proportion of them to the Irish Secretary, and it was close upon 6 o'clock before the orders of the day were reached.

In reply to several questions from Mr. Callan in reference to Mr. Courtney's recent speeches, Mr. Gladstone said that the Under-Secretary went to East Cornwall, not as the organ of the Government, but to speak his own sentiments; but with regard to the two specific points—Home Rule and Coercion—he said the Government, though they had no purpose of proposing measures on either of them, were exceedingly anxious to deal with local self-government in Ireland, and would, of course, take whatever steps might be necessary for securing law and order in Ireland. But as the present Coercion Act did not expire until September, and the circumstances of Ireland varied from month to month, it was not necessary to come to any decision now. In answer to Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gladstone promised to take the question of arrears in Ireland into consideration during the recess, but would give no further pledge.

The adjourned debate on the *clôture* was resumed by Mr. Bright, who remarked that the surprising alarm manifested by the Conservatives argued a great want of confidence in their own chance of returning to power at some time. No member of the House could deny the difficulty of getting on with business—no Government could do what was expected from it—the Committees had proved useless, and it was universally admitted that something must be done. If it had any defect the particular proposal now before the House was not sufficiently stringent, and the safeguards with which it was surrounded made it impossible that any injustice could be done in bringing a debate which had been unduly prolonged to a close. On this point he showed that the Ministerial proposal would press less severely on small minorities than the two-thirds majority, while large minorities could take care of themselves and would require no protection. Mr. Bright provoked strong remonstrances from the other side by describing their alarm as "simulated" and by reminding them that they had expressed similar groundless alarms at the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Reform Bill of 1866, and other occasions, and went on to dispute the interpretation generally put on "freedom of speech," which he said was not the right to talk any quantity, but for any man to say what he pleased without fear of the Crown or the law of libel. He treated as a mere bugbear the suggestion that the Speaker would at any time lend himself to an improper use of the power, and finally, pointing out that a certain portion of the Irish party, whose designs he illustrated by reference to the Chicago Convention, had declared war against the House of Commons and had avowed their intention to make government by Parliament impossible, he appealed to the Conservatives, whose patriotism he admitted, and to all other members to assist the Government in enabling Parliament to perform its duties.

Colonel Stanley regretted that Mr. Bright had offered no proof that the alarm of the Opposition was ungrounded, and had said nothing to remove it. Commenting on the discrepancies of the Ministerial speakers, he disputed Lord Hartington's contention that members had no personal rights of speech, and argued that the difficulties by which the Government justified their present proposal would be met by the subsequent resolutions. Whatever might be Mr. Gladstone's intention as to the manner in which the *clôture* should be worked, the utterances of younger Ministers made it clear that it was to be used very actively, and, interpreting it according to the letter, he showed that it might be used to prevent amendments being moved in Committee and in other ways to fetter debate. He objected also that it would place the Speaker and the Chairman in an invidious position, read extracts condemning the proposal from the speeches of Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Rylands, and

others, and, disclaiming all desire to embarrass the Government, he urged them to content themselves with a less stringent proposal.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, assuming that both parties were agreed up to a certain point in a determination to stop unlimited discussion, expressed his preference for the Ministerial proposal, inasmuch as it was not specially aimed against the Irish party.

Mr. Newdegate earnestly warned the House not to assent to a measure the operation of which must lower it in the eyes of the country.

Sir R. Blennerhassett, on the other hand, regarded it as a return to the ancient law of Parliament, and gave the House some information as to the working of the *clôture* in the German and French Chambers.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett contended that the *clôture* would be powerless to check obstruction, while it would enable the Government to stifle debate and pass their partisan measures.

Mr. M. Henry traced the history of Irish obstruction from the time of its origin after Mr. Parnell's entrance into Parliament, to show that it was the deliberate intention of his section of the Irish party to waste time and make legislation impossible. To meet this organised obstruction he was willing to support the *clôture*, and he preferred the form proposed by the Government, because those who would have to put it into operation would feel under a deeper sense of responsibility.

Mr. Sexton said that, notwithstanding the terrorism of police and military, the Irish people had declared emphatically against this attempt to silence their representatives, and would condemn every man who was an accessory to it. Turning to what he described as the singular episode of Mr. Bright's speech, he remarked how strange it was that an orator who had never been either moderate or brief should endeavour to deprive his fellow-subjects of the right of brief and moderate speech. In a bitter reply to Mr. Bright, he characterised him as the most completely "extinct volcano," and spoke of his speech as displaying not only moral retrogression but intellectual decay, and defied him or any other Minister to mention a word or act of the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance. As to the proposal before the House, he thought it would make little difference to the Irish party, which—*clôture* or no *clôture*—could make its activity felt, and, speaking impartially, he believed it would obliterate the three chief features on which the position of the House of Commons rested—the peculiar position of the Speaker, the willingness of the majority to allow the minority to have their say, and the acquiescence of the minority in accomplished facts. It would be an irritant poison in the blood of the House, which would destroy the friendliness between the two great parties, and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland. He regarded it also as an act of revenge on the Irish party and a mobilisation of forces for further hostilities, and those who voted for it would be voting for fresh coercion.

Mr. Chaplin stated various practical objections to the working of the resolution, and Mr. Dillwyn, amid some laughter and cries of "*Clôture*," explained at length his reasons for changing his opinion and supporting now a proposal which he had formerly condemned when in Opposition.

Sir S. Northcote remarked that though Mr. Dillwyn had turned round very completely, he had taken a longer time to do it in than some of his friends—Mr. Mundella for instance—who, only four days before the session, declared that the Government never would propose the *clôture*. (Mr. Mundella subsequently corrected this to *clôture* without qualification.) After some remarks on the form of the amendment Sir Stafford proceeded to state his objections to the manner in which the question was placed before the House, and contended that though the Government was right in giving an impelling force to the discussion they should have allowed the House freely to decide on the question without the threat of a Ministerial catastrophe. The readiness with which this pressure had been accepted was an evil omen for the spirit in which the rules would be worked. Touching on the various forms in which obstruction manifests itself, he asserted that the subsequent resolutions would greatly diminish the opportunities for it. To the spirit of those resolutions he was perfectly ready to subscribe, but no man could tell how the *clôture* would work except that it would produce irritation and animosity, would gravely compromise the position of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and it would endanger liberty of speech and weaken the influence and character of the House.

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the question raised by the amendment was not whether there should be a *clôture* by a bare majority, but whether we should introduce into our Parliamentary system in any form a limitation of debate. The Government, in the manner in which they had introduced the question, had taken the course best calculated to lead to a settlement, and he protested against this being represented as a threat. He professed himself utterly unable to understand the alarm which had filled the minds of the Opposition, and ridiculed the suggestion that the Speaker would ever conduct himself in a manner to forfeit the confidence of the whole House. Granting that the majority ever were filled with the abominable spirit of tyranny, the minority had ample means of defending itself; and he believed that the *clôture* would be applied only in a few cases, and in clear cases. Replying to Mr. M'Carthy, he denied emphatically that *clôture* was intended to prepare the way for coercion, and declared that it was crime and not *clôture* which would make coercion possible. It would be applied judiciously and cautiously to check amplitude of debate, and in all probability the expectation that it would be applied would have an equal effect. The Government did not ask the House now to decide on their proposal, but they asked it, by rejecting the amendment, not to shut the door against a principle which would defeat the individual folly and the darker designs of those who would stand between the House and the discharge of its duties.

Mr. Healy made some remarks, and the House divided at two o'clock exactly, when the numbers were:—

For Mr. Marriott's amendment	...	279
Against it	...	318
Majority	...	—39

The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering from the Ministerial benches.

The debate was then adjourned, and, after some other business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Jones-Parry, the Liberal candidate, was elected on Tuesday M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs by a very large majority over his Radical competitor, Mr. Sorton-Parry.

The Lords' Committee on the Irish Land Act have held several meetings, and Mr. Fottrell, the late solicitor to the Land Commission, and other witnesses have been examined.

Lord Salisbury left town on Thursday for Hatfield, where he and his family will spend Easter. Earl Cairns left town on Friday morning for Bournemouth, for the Easter recess. Sir Stafford Northcote leaves town on Tuesday next on a visit to Lord Beauchamp at Wimbledon.

Addressing the members of the Lynn Conservative Club, Mr. Robert Bourke, M.P., expressed the opinion that Mr. Gladstone had been Mr. Bradlaugh's great supporter in the attempts of the latter to obtain admission into the House. In advocating the *clôture* Mr. Gladstone had "let the cat out of the bag," by which he meant that the proposals of the Prime Minister were intended to stifle opposition. The vote of censure upon the House of Lords was unconstitutional, and the present disturbed state of Ireland was due to Mr. Gladstone's administration of Irish affairs.

Mr. M'Coan, M.P., has written a letter vindicating his action in reference to the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party on Monday relative to the *cloture*. He states that when he entered the room, in which a dozen or fifteen gentlemen had already met, he found Mr. Callan on his feet, about to propose the resolution published, making it obligatory on every member of the party to vote against the *cloture* In doing so Mr. Callan said their object and intention was to "defeat and turn out the Government." He (Mr. M'Coan) asked the chairman if such was the intention of the resolution, but Mr. J. M'Carthy vouchsafed no reply. The marks of approval with which Mr. Callan's statement was received by the meeting proved, however, that he had truly though indiscreetly stated the real intention of the proposed vote; and he (Mr. M'Coan) then thought that as he could not be a party to a vote so intentioned, he had no choice but to leave the meeting. This, he adds, well illustrates the spirit and manner of the "commission" into whose hands the leadership of the party has virtually fallen since Mr. Parnell's imprisonment.

A meeting of Liberal members of Parliament favourable to "religious equality" was held on Wednesday afternoon in one of the Committee-rooms in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Richard presiding, for the purpose of considering the many Bills upon ecclesiastical subjects now before Parliament, and generally the policy to be in future pursued in connection with such questions. After the meeting had considered a number of Bills, and the course to be taken in respect to them, it was resolved that intimation should be made to Government that opposition would be offered to such measures as the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill. It was decided that opposition to Mr. Stanhope's Patronage Bill should be continued, and that Mr. Leatham's Bill on the same subject should be supported. The Cemeteries Bill received the warm support of the meeting, and it was further agreed to appoint a standing committee to secure united Parliamentary action on the part of the friends of religious equality in regard to ecclesiastical questions. The committee so appointed consists of Messrs. Dillwyn, Baxter, Richard, Illingworth, and E. A. Leatham.

The *Globe* gives the following analysis of the *Cloture* Division:—

"The majority does not contain a single Conservative, and is made up of 302 Liberals, and the following sixteen members more or less pledged to Home Rule—viz., Sir R. Blennerhassett, Sir P. O'Brien, Major O'Beirne, Colonel Colthurst, and Messrs. Shaw, Mitchell - Henry, Fay, Gabbett, Brooks, R. P. Blennerhassett, Smyth, Collins, Errington, Meldon, D. M. O'Conor, and O'Shaughnessy.

"The minority comprised 237 Conservatives, 2 Conservative Home Rulers — Messrs. Bellingham and Lever—3 Liberals, and 37 Home Rulers. The Liberals in the minority were Sir E. Watkin, Mr. P. A. Taylor, and Mr. Walter. Sir John Ennis, who has generally been ranked as a Liberal, but who, we believe, has now joined the Conservative party, also voted against the Government. The Home Rulers opposing the Government were Sir J. M'Kenna, Colonel Nolan, Messrs. Barry, Byrne, Biggar, Callan, Commins, Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Finigan, Gill, Gray, Healy, Lalor, Leahy, Leamy, Macfarlane, M'Carthy, M'Coan, Martin, Marum, Metge, Molloy, Moore, A. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Gorman Mahon, O'Shea, O'Sullivan, O'Conor Power, R. Power, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick, Sullivan, and Synan.

"The unexpected largeness of the majority can only be accounted for by the unparalleled 'whip up' of the Liberal party, and the pressure brought to bear upon members supposed to be recalcitrant. It will be noticed that the purely Liberal support accorded to the amendment, including Mr. Marriott, and his co-teller, Mr. Cowen, numbered only five. Many members, including Sir A. Fairbairn, Sir John Lubbock, Messrs. Macliver, Seely, junior, Gourley, Storey, P. Edwards, and Rylands, who were not considered as being thoroughly in accord with the Ministerial proposition, voted nevertheless with the Government and swelled their majority. Mr. Errington returned from Rome, and Sir S. Waterlow came back, whilst on his honeymoon, to record their votes. The increased Home Rule support to the amendment was thus more than counterbalanced. It is noticeable that on this occasion the advanced Home Rule party carried with them members generally considered so Ministerial as Colonel Nolan and Mr. M'Coan,

"On Thursday night, including the Speaker, tellers and pairs, 612 took part in the division out of 637, leaving 25 members only to be accounted for. This number may be still further reduced by Mr. Bradlaugh and the O'Donoghue, who are disqualified from voting at present, reducing the absentees to 23. Of this number the Home Rulers number six, through the enforced absence of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, and Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Blake, who are abroad, and the Rev. J. Nelson. Only one Conservative, Lord Randolph Churchill (ill), neither voted nor paired, and the other 17 members are Liberals—viz.: Marquis of Stafford, Lord Colin Campbell, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir Andrew Lusk, Sir J. T. Sinclair, Sir D. Wedderburn (in Africa), Sir N. M. Rothschild, Alderman Lawrence, Messrs. Anderson, E. S. Howard, Brogden (in New Zealand), M'Cullagh Torrens, R. T. Middleton (ill), Muntz, and C. Russell.

"The largest House for some 40 or 50 years was on Lord Hartington's vote of want of confidence in Lord Derby's Government, after the General Election in 1859. Many other eventful divisions have been taken in a House of over 600 members, among them being that in 1841, when Sir Robert Peel's motion of no-confidence in Lord Melbourne's Ministry was carried by 312 to 311. The House numbered 628 out of 634. On the Danish Question in 1864, 613 members constituted the House, the motion of censure being defeated by 313 to 295; and on the Reform Bill of 1831 a division occurred in which the numbers were 302 to 301. Then 638 members voted out of 652. In 1866, the second reading of the Reform Bill was carried by 318 to 313, the House numbering 636 out of 646, and only eight members neither paired nor voted. Another division in the same year gave a total of 626, and on Lord Dunkellin's amendment, fatal to the Government, 624 voted and 22 paired, leaving only six members who neither paired nor voted. On the consideration of the Conservative Reform Bill in 1868, 629 members voted and paired on an amendment of Mr. Gladstone's, defeated by 310 to 289; and on another occasion 588 voted when divided on Lord Stanley's amendment to Mr. Gladstone's resolution. On the Irish Church Question the House numbered 606 (331 to 270), and 24 paired, making 630 out of 652, and on the first resolution being put, the House numbered 6 less, though the pairs were 4 more. On the second reading of the Irish Church Bill next year, the House numbered 623 out of 645, and on the Irish University Bill in 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's Government was defeated by 287 to 284, 576 voted and 36 paired out of 651. In the last Parliament the two largest votes were on Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Eastern question, and Lord Hartington's on the bringing over of the Indian troops, when the House numbered 572 and 578 respectively. Last session the House numbered 533 out of 643 on the division on the Land Bill (second reading), and 557 out of 639 on Mr. Stanhope's motion relating to Candahar."

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

The following Memorial has been forwarded to the Education Department:—

To the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education. The memorial of the Executive Committee and Vice-Presidents of the National Education Union, adopted at a meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 24th of March, 1882, humbly showeth:—That your memorialists, representing a large number of practical educationists, having carefully considered the minute issued by your Lordships, dated the sixth instant, and the New Code of regulations annexed thereto, while appreciating the importance of many changes proposed to be made in the system of elementary education, desire to submit for the favourable consideration of your Lordships the following resolutions, viz.:—

(1) Inasmuch as the fairness and success or otherwise of one leading feature of the New Code must depend on the arrangements which the department may be able to make for securing uniform and impartial inspection of schools:—

Unless effective arrangements for securing this object should be made, the provision of a merit grant, however well intended, will afford dangerous facilities for inequality of judgment and administration in respect of this grant.

(2) It is very desirable that, in instructions to Inspectors, both they and their Assistants should be reminded that the same standard of intelligence and attainment must not be applied to scholars in rural districts as may be applied in large towns.

(3) As to the proposed substitution of 25 hours for 30 hours as the time during which pupil teachers are to serve under the memorandum of agreement—(page 34)—inasmuch as—

(*a*) The reduction in the number of hours during which pupil teachers are to be employed in the school will be fatal to the organisation of a very large number of schools.

(*b*) It will otherwise amount to the indirect enforcement of a larger pupil teacher staff in the schools.

(*c*) Pupil teachers of good constitution are not injured by their work when it is done under proper conditions, especially in the matter of ventilation.

It is earnestly hoped that the number of hours in the memorandum of agreement may remain 30, as in the existing Code of 1881.

Your memorialists humbly pray that the New Code of Regulations and the instructions to be issued thereunder may be so drawn as to be in accordance with the above resolutions. Since, under the New Code (1882-3), regular attendance at school will become of increasing importance:—Your memorialists take this opportunity of placing on record their earnest desire that both School Attendance Committees and magistrates do, in the interests of education and as the best mode of relieving the rates, put forth the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature, with a view to securing the more regular attendance of children at school.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

MERV AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, in the theatre of the University of London, Lord Aberdare, the president, in the chair, Mr. Edmund O'Donovan gave an account of his journey to Merv, and his experience of the people of the district, derived during his residence among them. Having related the circumstances which led to his leaving a Russian exploring expedition and taking refuge in Persia, Mr. O'Donovan described the route by which he reached Merv from Teheran. With regard to the term "desert," which was applied to the country through which he passed in approaching Merv, he explained that it was not a sandy waste, but alluvial land, only needing water to make it extremely fertile. It was also a common mistake to suppose that Merv was a great Central Asian city, the possession of which would make the fortune of the possessor. There was no such city as Merv at present. Merv was only a geographical expression for a certain extent of cultivated territory, populated by about half a million of Tekké Turcomans. The central point was called Kala-Kaushid-Khan. This place, near the Tadjend river, was defended by an earthen rampart, 40ft. in vertical height and 60ft. at the base, forming an immense fortress over a mile and three-quarters in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, constructed within the few months he was there for the population of the district to retreat within, should the Russians advance upon them. For some inexplicable reason, the mistake had been made of leaving undefended the great dam or Benti on the Tadjend, where the river was eighty yards wide and was not fordable—thus leaving exposed to an enemy the water supply upon which the inhabitants depended for the irrigation of the country. At first the people took the traveller for a yellow Russian, that being their term for the Russians, but were at last convinced that he was a black Russian, or one of the people ruling India, of whom their ideas had been formed from the sight of stray sepoys. Hearing of our advance into Afghanistan and supposing, notwithstanding his assurances to the contrary, that our forces having gone to Candahar were marching upon Herat, and would thence, by a four days' march, arrive at Merv before the Russians, they diplomatically appointed Mr. O'Donovan one of a triumvirate of Khans. Knowing that it was with the idea that they would receive support from the British, there came a moment when he felt that, Candahar being evacuated, it would be advisable for him to evacuate Merv. The case of an enemy advancing from the westward and occupying Merv with a view to attacking Herat had been much spoken of. Supposing an enemy to come from the Caspian and to strike the Tadjend river, they would there find a large supply of wood and forage. Following up the Tadjend and the Hari rivers, the advance would be direct on Herat. The only object in going to Merv would be to obtain assistance from or to reduce to neutrality or submission a people having 70,000 horsemen among them. Again, Merv and the Turcoman country generally lying between the Caspian and the Oxus, had hitherto represented in the Central Asian mind all that was independent and unconquerable, and the moment that independence was brought under the control of one nation or another, the whole of Central Asia would lose heart and be on the side of the conqueror. Whether the conquest of Merv was for better or for worse, he could not forget what the Muscovite arms had within a few years done in sending back 40,000 Persian captives to their homes and in putting a stop to the depredations of those Turcomans who had paralysed commerce in Central Asia. Sir H. Rawlinson said the public should be brought to consider the relative position of the two great European Powers mentioned in regard to the possession of the land between the Caspian and India. No doubt the Russians had acted beneficially in curbing the Turcomans, but politicians could not be guided exclusively by humanitarian considerations. They had to look to national interests, so it was excusable that we should watch the movements of Russia with vigilance and with interest. Herat was as nearly as possible the halfway house between the Caspian and the Indus, and Russia could reach Herat from Sarakhs more easily than we could reach it from Candahar. Pointing out the line of the new Russian frontier on the map, he remarked that, in order to prohibit Russian advance along the Tadjend river (now Turkoman), it would be necessary that Persia should possess both banks. That claim was not put forward by Persia, and would not be recognised by Russia if it were. It was noticeable, however, that this river never had been used as the high road for former advances.

The new Sculpture Room in the British Museum is nearly completed and ready for decoration. This large room occupies the space formerly open that is enclosed by the Elgin Room and Print Room on one side, and on the other side by the great Egyptian Saloon and by the long narrow gallery parallel to it, which was originally intended for the exhibition of prints and drawings, but was filled with Assyrian bas-reliefs. The visitor can enter the new room by steps at each of its ends—that is from the new corridor of the Print Room and from the Phigalean Room, which opens into the Elgin Room.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

AN EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENT FOR EAST LONDON.

An informal meeting of the lay-readers employed in the East of London was held on Saturday last at Stainforth House. The Bishop of Bedford, in opening the meeting, said the time had come when the Church felt that more energetic efforts should be made to preach the Gospel to those of the poor who were at present wholly without the influence of any Christian teaching. His experiences of the work done by the Church in London had not quite answered his expectations. He found, indeed, that more than he had expected was done towards building up and perfecting those who had already been brought to the Lord, but that there was not a corresponding hewing out of fresh stones for the temple. It was a matter of common knowledge that various bodies outside the Church were professing to be doing a great deal in this way at the present time, and their exertions were attracting general attention. He would not enter into the question of the value of the work that they were doing, but he considered that, whether it were well or ill done, it was a distinct call to the Church to follow in the same direction. If they were taunted with the charge that they were learning a lesson from the Salvation Army, or any other organisation, it might be a rebuke for past neglect of duty, but it was no reason why they should lose the undoubted opportunity of entering on a new campaign. He was glad to have the assistance of the lay-readers and clergy who were now assembled with him in council; and with the view of bringing the whole question before the meeting he would call on four gentlemen, specially qualified to speak on the several subjects intrusted to them, to bring before the meeting the four distinct fields in which the work to be done might be found. He would ask them to consider what might be done in Mission-halls, in the common lodging-houses, by open-air preaching, and general parochial organisations. The Rev. J. F. Kitto, rector of Stepney, speaking on the first of these subjects, said that the question before them was how to get at the general mass of the poor who did not at present attend any place of public worship. He did not undervalue the work that was being done in small Mission-halls, but he did not believe that an extension of this system would meet the case before them. The work done in Mission-halls was in the main the influence of a good man brought to bear on those with whom he was personally acquainted; another plan was necessary to deal with the thousands brought together from the public streets and lanes of the city. He thought that the right thing to do would be to follow the example of the Salvation Army and the Tower Hamlets Mission in opening large halls, and providing eloquent speakers and attractive services, making use at the same time of a large body of helpers, who, on the evenings of the services, should go into the houses and streets of the neighbourhood, and "compel the people to come in." He believed that a natural shyness prevented many working men from taking the step of entering a small Mission-hall, where the appearance of a new comer would attract the attention of the ordinary congregation, and where a man found in most cases women and children only, and not his fellow-men. He had himself engaged the Beaumont Hall for six Sundays, after Easter, where he proposed to try this plan on a large scale, and he invited the co-operation of those there who had any time to spare or who could send others to his assistance. His Lordship then asked the Rev. R. C. Billing, rector of Spitalfields, to state the case in regard to the common lodging-houses, which abound in his parish. Mr. Billing said that the multitudes inhabiting them were not the normal poor of East London, but members of the "lapsed masses;" that every grade of society had its representatives among these unfortunates, who for the most part were sunk in terrible degradation. He thought that this was not so much a field for the preacher as for rescue parties, who should go into the houses and seek to gain the confidence of those who required a stronger will than their own, to lift them out of the mire and to send them back, if possible, to their old associations. When he first took the charge of his present parish he found numerous bands of persons belonging to various Christian communities engaged on this work, and he had questioned with himself whether he ought to accept the invitation they gave him to put himself at their head, and to allow his own helpers to act in conjunction with them. He saw that his own resources were wholly insufficient, and he accepted the offer. He had never had occasion to regret the step, and much had been done, but he now issued an earnest invitation to the public to give him further help. The work, he said, was perhaps the most interesting in all London, and afforded scope for every form of sympathy. The Rev. L. E. Shelford, vicar of Upper Clapton, then spoke on the opportunities for open-air preaching and the chief difficulties in regard to it. The banks of the river Lea, which passes through a part of his parish, are the resort of tens of thousands of idlers and holiday-makers from all parts of East and North London. They assemble there chiefly on Sundays, during the hours when the public-houses are closed and the churches are open. He had been compelled to make over this great field for work to the City Mission, as, to his great regret, neither he nor his curates could leave their other duties, and he was convinced that it was useless to send untrained men to this work. He considered it essential that open-air preaching should be most carefully organised, that qualified persons only should speak, and that their efforts should be supported by several helpers going about among the crowd, speaking to individuals and telling them where they may get advice and instruction. The Rev. A. J. Robinson, rector of Whitechapel, dealt with the last subject, and showed how members of the congregation and Sunday-schools might be used to bring their friends and neighbours to church. He also compared the welcome given to strangers in a church where most of the seats belonged to seat-holders, with the reception that awaited them at the doors of some of the Dissenting places of worship, and he sighed for free and open churches. Several speakers from the lay-readers followed, all of whom added something worth hearing, and others were ready to continue the discussion, which, on account of the late hour, had unfortunately to be adjourned *sine die*, though his Lordship expressed a hope that it might not be a very distant day. Thus ended an interesting meeting, though no definite result was attained. The intention of those at whose instance it was convened was to start a distinctly new movement for preaching to the masses, and it was thought that the lay-readers would supply the skeleton of a force, which, disregarding parochial limitations, might make a united effort to evangelise large districts in East London. The speeches of the lay-readers, however soon made it apparent that each of them was attached to some special Mission-hall, which he was unwilling to leave; and, if the Church is to make any effort of this kind, a large number of qualified helpers must be found elsewhere. Though there is no appearance at present that a general movement of the kind desired will be made, Mr. Kitto will adhere to his intention of making an isolated attempt in that part of Stepney which joins on to the great Mile-end-road. He has been promised assistance from the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Bedford, and other distinguished preachers, while an amateur of great influence in the musical world has undertaken to bring to these services the beauty of vocal and instrumental music of a very high order. The locality is favourable in many ways. Anyone who walks down the Mile-end-road on Sunday will find numerous groups of from ten to sixty or seventy listeners, tightly packed together, listening to speaking and preaching of all kinds. A few Sundays ago a passer by who had the curiosity to listen to some of the speakers heard one man talking on Fair-trade, the next making an appeal for Orton, a third was discoursing on the constancy of Polycarp, a temperance quack was extolling his wares and his principles, while many were preaching, or disputing on deep questions of religion with volunteer opponents from their audiences. Surely, if there is this willingness to listen, a well-sustained effort might gather hundreds from the streets into a hall near at hand, where the great truths of the Gospel might, perhaps for the first time, be clearly set before them in a worthy form. The Salvation Army, Mr. Charrington, and Dr. Barnardo can fill their halls, and must the Church with all she has to offer fail?—*Guardian.*

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND DR. PUSEY.

Dr. Pusey writes to the *Spectator*:—

"The Bishop of Manchester has done me the honour, in a letter to you, to notice some words of mine,—'Through his (Mr. Green's) imprisonment, the Church of England will, I trust, be freed.' I hoped that my meaning would be plain, from the subject of my letter—Mr. Green's imprisonment. I did not say *free*, but *freed*; *freed*, I meant from such a Court as I had described; a Court well fitted for Admiralty and Bankruptcy causes, for which I believe it was framed, but utterly unfitted for Ecclesiastical causes, for which its author, Lord Brougham, said that it was never intended; a Court which the Bishops, almost to a man, tried to displace thirty years ago, but were defeated; a Court which has treated grave matters of doctrine as open questions, and two of whose decisions were protested against by 11,000 clergy. However, Bishop Fraser likens my desire of freedom to that of the Israelites under the Judges, when 'everyone did that which was right in his own eyes,' and asks, 'Has it occurred to those who yearn for that kind of freedom, to consider how long it is probable that the Church of England, as an ordered and organised society, would live to enjoy it' With the exception of the ritual prohibited by this Court of Appeal, I should have thought that the condition of the English clergy was already very like that which the Bishop deprecates. According to the successive judgments of the Court of Appeal, it is lawful to deny an article of the Creed, 'One Baptism for the remission of sins,' to deny Hell and the inspiration of Holy Scripture; but woe to the man who wears a vestment, such as a rubric in the Prayer-Book directs; or who mingles a little water with the wine at Holy Communion, as our Lord did. No matter if he have all his congregation with him; if there be found three in the parish who never worship there to delate him, he may, under a Bishop whose sympathies are supposed to be with our most liberal theology, be cast into prison, there to remain until he deny the principles for which he was imprisoned, and obey a secular Court, affirming white to be black. The Bishop agrees with the ancient philosopher, 'Ne quid nimis;' only the 'nimis' is what exceeds the decision of the secular Court, which overrules as to ritual a direction of our Prayer-Book. In the so-called Synod which the Bishop held to promulgate a dictum as to ritual, the authority to which submission was required was not the less manifestly the decision of the secular Court, because its name was not mentioned. As the *Times*, in its way, says of my friends, 'They [cannot but] peep behind the lawn sleeves, and profess to discover Lord Penzance in disguise' [the *Times* adds 'in the garb of an angel of light']. There was no other ground to make what happens to be the wont of the Cathedral, negatively, the rule for the diocese than that it recommended itself to the mind of the Bishop. The dictum which he promulgated seems to be more like one of Cardinal Bonnechose than the ordinary language of an English Bishop. *Sic volo, sic jubeo.* But the Cathedral was only a rule which was not to be exceeded; it was not a model to be acted up to. Any negligence might be tolerated, only not excess. *Surtout, point de zèle.* You, Sir, will not agree with my point of view, but you have shown that you know how to be generous towards those from whom you differ; and I am answering the appeal made to me by Bishop Fraser. As a looker-on, I have long watched this fierce conflict. My own conviction has long been that the hope of the Church of England is in mutual tolerance. In the Judge-made law of a secular Court, almost every attempt to enforce discipline has ended in its relaxation. Thirty years ago we anticipated great evil from this ignorant miscarriage of justice. By God's mercy it did not ensue. *Magna est veritas*, and not only will it prevail, but it has prevailed. The faith which the Gorham judgment contradicted has grown so as scarcely to be doubted by any. That word of God has been fulfilled, 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.' The Church has had to fight without discipline, enforced by rightly-constructed and right-minded Courts; but God will be, I trust, as He has been, 'a wall of fire round about her, and the glory in the midst of her.' Truth has grown, while its outworks have been broken down."

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Next week the National Gallery will be enriched by four interesting additions, three of which are important. The most attractive, if not the most valuable, of these works is a life-size portrait of an "Apostolic Prothonotary," one of the twelve officers of the Papal Court who dealt with the wills of cardinals, the beatification and canonisation of eminent confessors, and performed other important functions. On account of certain resemblances of style and handling this portrait is supposed to be from the easel of Lorenzo Lotto, an unequal painter of varied characteristics. The Prothonotary is placed near a table where lies a large open book, with which both the hands, having remarkably natural and expressive actions, are engaged. His costume is a doctor's black gown, lined with spotted fur. The age of the sitter is about sixty years; his expression is serene and refined, the features have the charm of good breeding, culture, and intelligence; his straight gray hair is parted in the middle and laid neatly on each side of the shrunken and serious countenance. The background comprises a rich green curtain. An opening in the wall affords a glimpse of an intensely expressive and pathetic landscape, the serene and grave motive of which suits the face; this landscape in the extreme distance, includes the snow-clad Alps, nearer to us extends a great blue plain in half twilight, nearest is a rich champaign. On the table are a time-piece with a bell, and two letters, the superscription of which has supplied the title of the sitter, but his name has not yet been deciphered. Nothing can be finer than the painting of the face and hands, their grey tones and wan yet tender carnations. The style is "serious," as the French say, but not severe—still less is it austere. Among modern works this picture most resembles a picture by Mr. Watts. It has something of Pordenone's mode, and yet more of Moroni's. On the triptych, in the centre division of which Niccolà di Foligno (erroneously called Alunno) signed his name, with the date 1487, that able artist expressed, with perfect spontancity, a passionate conception of Christ on the Cross, attended by the Virgin, two Maries, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Francis. The whole execution of this picture is searching, sharply defined, and highly elaborate; the illumination is pure, bright, and clear, the drawing and modelling careful and realistic, the surface smooth and equal, the tints brilliant and harmonious, and the execution so careful that it is easy to distinguish the cloth of St. John's robes from the denser and thicker fabric of the frock of St. Francis, and the thinner finer substance of the linen garments of the women. The passion of the faces and the vigour of the actions impress the observer so much that at first they appear extravagant, if not grotesque. This impression soon wears off, and we recognise the energy of the artist to be genuine and noble. The Christ, a slender figure, showing the pale golden carnations and brown shadows of the Umbrian School, writhes on the cross, and the blood from His feet pours down the stem, which St. Francis, having cast himself down and dragged himself forward, clasps hard and strongly with both arms. The Virgin is supported by her female companions on our left. Their expressions and actions, demonstrative as they are, do not exceed the truth of nature, nor forfeit dignity from being so human. The face of the Magdalen does not lack freshness nor even beauty. "St. John," standing on our right of the cross, is an energetic and fine figure, the spontaneity of the conception of which is marked in the wringing of the interlocked fingers of the downward extended hands. In the sky are four angels, designed with great spirit and variety of invention. On the wings are four subjects:—1. Christ's Agony in the Garden; the angel holds the emblematic chalice. 2. Christ bearing the Cross; a Roman solder rudely repulsea the Virgin. 3. A Pietà, in which the Virgin, as in the above-named pictures, is clad in black. This is an unusual circumstance. 4. Christ rising from the tomb; the soldiers sleep in very quaint, not to say uncomfortable, attitudes. This picture, which is in tempera, is in a perfect condition, untouched, brilliant in tint, and not at all faded. It is in the original frame. The third picture is another triptych, the work of Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, an Umbrian master but little known in this country, and well represented at his birthplace, Perugia, where he is associated with Pinturicchio (in his primitive manner) and Perugino. By him is a noteworthy picture in the Berlin Gallery. The chief figures in the triptych are rather more than half life-size. In the centre piece the Virgin sits enthroned on a white marble chair, which is inlaid, in the Venetian manner, with coloured mosaics. Her hands are crossed on her breast. With her is the Child. In front, St. Francis on our left presents the donor, a little figure of a young man; on our right is St. Bernardino. Behind and above the throne are a beautifully designed group of chanting angels. In the wings are, on our left, St. John the Baptist at full length and erect on a gold background punctured in a rich Oriental pattern. On our right the wing contains an erect figure of St. Bartholomew on a gold ground, as before. Giannicola di Paolo Manni, a follower of Perugino, is representated by an Annunciation, which looks not unlike an inferior production of his master's. The work is flat, with rosy and golden tints, the execution thin. The figures are pretty and tasty—the motives are almost commonplace enough to be conventional. The gabled summit of the panel has been cut off. One of the characteristics most deserving of study in the triptych of Niccolà di Foligno is the beautiful and impressive motives of the landscape backgrounds, which, in the Pietà especially, are most solemn and original. Three of these landscapes include the sea, and their colour is exceedingly rich and grave.—*Athenæum.*

Captain Wilcox, R.N., Superintendent of Pilotage at Dublin, blew his brains out with a revolver in that city on Wednesday evening.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

"AMBITION: A TRAGEDY."

The following fragment of an historical play was discovered, we are given to understand, between the leaves of a blotting-pad at the Treasury Office: we are not permitted to reveal in whose room or upon whose table. As, however, the writer may be supposed to have had at his command sources of information not open to everybody, the curious scene he reveals is in all likelihood not entirely the work of fancy. With this remark we are, thanks to the present state of the copyright law, enabled to leave it to the criticisms of the public, or such of them as are dramatically inclined, regretting only that no hope can be held out of its being continued in our next edition.

ACT I.—SCENE I.

Time, Midnight. Place, The Thames Embankment.

The curtain rises and reveals a Statesman pacing to fro: he looks upward and passes his hand across his brow.

Statesman: How calm and still the night is! At the touch of its cool breath upon my brow, I almost feel that I could quit yonder scene of turmoil, and lay down the sceptre. It grows heavy: and there are those, men of coarser mould, whose hands are ever stretched to take it from me. "Lead us on," they cry unceasingly; and though beneath the light there, when the breath of conflicts is in my nostrils, all seems well, I do their will and make it mine: yet here, alone with the stars, my mind misgives me strangely. It is a great name, Free Speech! For centuries it has been the bulwark of this nation's rights. From generation to generation it has been a watchword in her children's mouths, and almost in the cradle I was taught its import. If in time to come the frost of despotism falls upon the country, or the flames of revolution ravage it, will my name be cursed? No! (*Shudderin* .am not myself to-night!

A Voice: Your better self!

Statesman: Who spoke?

The ghost of Scruples, once his confidant and adviser, appears, growing gradually more distinct.

Scruples: It is so long since, under your neglect, I pined away that you have forgotten even my voice. True, I was no help-meet on Ambition's stair, and it is long ago. Yet I was scruples!

Statesman: Phantom, I know you now. Speak what you will.

Scruples: You are softened to-night; and I come from the grave to plead with you. I beseech you to pause in what you are doing now. You seduce men's minds; you warp them from what they feel to be right and true by the magic of your tongue; but in that time to come which, in the presence of the beauty and silence of the night seems near, but in the heated crowd so distant, your voice will be still, and men will judge you by your acts alone.

Statesman: I ask no more than that. The "old order changeth, giving place to new;" and we must change with it. Let narrow-visioned men cling to the old: it shall avail them, and it, nothing. No matter what the path we now tread may lead to—whether to anarchy, to despotism, to a millennium of peace—it must be trodden. The wheel is turning: we must turn with it.

Scruples: Poor fatalist! You say "I must" where you should say "I would." Let me read your heart. Your aim, your one thought by day and by night, is to leave your name and mark deep printed on the country's history. It is not so?

Statesman (*hoarsely*): Go on!

Scruples: In the old paths that kind of distinction was no easy task; they have been trodden by the great before you. Therefore, by leading violent men with selfish ends at heart, by startling change, by playing hazard with the future, by measures that outreform reform itself, you aimed to reach your goal. You have invaded rights; you have poisoned principle; and now, under the cloak of expediency, you would strike at Free Speech.

Statesman: Not so! I but restrain debate within due bounds, that so the nation's work may be performed.

Scruples: And that is your sole reason? Fie! But, even so, is there no other way than this—to stunt the right by which Fox and his gallant few (whom you profess to love), Erskine and Grey and Tierney, spoke in the teeth of numbers and kept their party's name alive? Do their ghosts never stand around your bed?

Statesman: It was a protection against despotism; and the danger past, the remedy is obsolete.

Scruples: You have said yourself that in their cycle revolution and despotism may come: you have pleaded that to justify your change—inducing change. Would you now take away our firmest shield against these evils? Pause and think. You can cut down the oak, the growth of centuries, but short of its time no one can build it up.

Statesman: He moves me strangely, thinking with my thoughts. I cannot pierce the future; I will not blindly lead. Some bolder man shall take my place. But who come here? My new advisers. I will avoid them for to-night at least.

Enter cloaked and hooded members of the Caucus.

Scruples: Hear them not! Ah, I am undone!

[*The Ghost vanishes slowly.*

First Member: Here is the Minister of the people's Will!

Second Member: The centre of our nation's hopes!

Third Member: The great Reformer who, soaring above the prejudices of his time, heralds like some bright angel the new order of things. You are alone: yet you were speaking, Sir!

Statesman: Nothing, nothing. (*Aside*) But it was strange how, at their words, my doubts, that seemed almost to take a nigh-forgotten form and stand before me in the flesh, vanished into thin air. 'Twas but mere nervousness: to doubt is to be lost.

First Member: We are come to fetch you, Sir. The malcontents are strong, and without your aid we fail.

Statesman: I am myself again. I follow you.

(Exeunt Omnes.)

—*St. James's Gazette.*

Lord Erskine died on Tuesday, aged 78.

The elephant Jumbo was safely embarked on Friday on board the steamship *Assyrian Monarch*, which sailed on Saturday for New York.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN, LIMITED.

THE OPERA SEASON OF 1882 WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 18th.

The following are the arrangements for the Season, and they will be adhered to as nearly as circumstances will permit:—

ENGAGEMENTS:

Madame ADELINA PATTI,
Madame SEMBRICH,
Madame FURSCH-MADIER,
Mademoiselle OLGA BERGHI
(Her First Appearance in England),
Mademoiselle ALWINA VALLERIA,
Mademoiselle VELMI,
Mademoiselle GUERCIA,
Mademoiselle SONNINO,
Madame CORSI,
AND
Madame ALBANI
(Court Singer to H.M. the Emperor of Germany).

An engagement has also been arranged with
Madame PAULINE LUCCA,
Who will appear, during the Season, in several of the Characters by which she gained her great reputation in England.

Madame TREBELLI,
Mademoiselle GHIOTTI,
AND
Mademoiselle AMELIE STAHL
(Her First Appearance in England).

Signor NICOLINI,
Signor MIERZWINSKY,
Signor LESTELLIER
(His First Appearance in England),
Monsieur VERGNET,
Signor FRAPOLLI
(His First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera),
Signor MASSART
(His First Appearance in England),
Monsieur SOULACROIX,
Signor IGENIO CORSI,
Signor MANFREDI,
Signor FILLE,
AND
Signor MASINI.

Signor COTOGNI,
Monsieur BOUHY
(His First Appearance in England),
Signor MAURICE DEVRIES
(His First Appearance in England),
Monsieur DUFRICHE
(His First Appearance in England),
Signor UGHETTI,
AND
Signor PANDOLFINI.

Monsieur GAILHARD,
Monsieur DAUPHIN,
Monsieur GRESSE,
Signor SILVESTRI,
Signor SCOLARA,
Signor RAGUER,
AND
Signor DE RESZKE.

CONDUCTORS, COMPOSERS, AND DIRECTORS OF THE MUSIC.

Signor BEVIGNANI. Monsieur JOSEPH DUPONT.

DIRECTOR OF PRIVATE CONCERTS.

Sir JULIUS BENEDICT,
To whom all applications for Artists should be addressed.

PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES.

Mademoiselle ADELINA GEDDA
(Her First Appearance in England),
Mademoiselle L. REUTERS,
Mademoiselle E. REUTERS,
Mademoiselle REUTERS.

Maestro al Piano	Signor BISACCIA.
Assistant Stage Manager	Signor LAGO.
Principal Violin Solo	Mr. CARRODUS.
Leader of the Military Band	Herr L. SAAR.
Leader of the Ballet	Mr. BETJEMANN.
Organist	Mr. PITTMAN.
Maitre de Ballet	Mons. HANSEN.

Suggeritori	Signor FORTUNATI and Signor SONNINO.
Repetiteur de Chœur	Signor CARLO CORSI.
Decorator	Mr. LABHART.
Machinist	Mr. WHITE.

The *personnel* of

THE ORCHESTRA,

As well as that of

THE CHORUS,

Will remain nearly the same as last Season.

It is announced, with great regret, that in consequence of failing health, Signor TAGLIAFICO, who has been connected with the *Royal Italian Opera*, as Artiste, and, latterly, as Stage Manager, for over Thirty Years, is compelled to resign his position.

STAGE MANAGER.—Monsieur LAPISSIDA (of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels).

ARTISTES COSTUMIERES.—Madame DUBREUIL, Monsieur FEIGNAERT, &c., &c.

SCENIC ARTISTS.—Mr. DAYES, Mr. CANEY, and Assistants.

REPERTOIRE.

L'Africaine...	Meyerbeer
L'Etoile du Nord	Meyerbeer
Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Dinorah	Meyerbeer
Roberto il Diavolo...	Meyerbeer
Le Prophète	Meyerbeer
Don Giovanni	Mozart
Le Nozze di Figaro	Mozart
Il Flauto Magico	Mozart
Il Seraglio	Mozart
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Rossini
Guglielmo Tell	Rossini
Otello	Rossini
La Gazza Ladra	Rossini
Semiramide	Rossini
Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Don Pasquale	Donizetti
La Favorita	Donizetti
Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
La Figlia del Reggimento	Donizetti
L'Elisir d'Amore	Donizetti

Linda di Chamouni	Donizetti
Norma	Bellini
La Sonnambula	Bellini
I Puritani	Bellini
La Traviata	Verdi
Il Trovatore	Verdi
Rigoletto	Verdi
Ballo in Maschera	Verdi
Don Carlos	Verdi
Ernani	Verdi
Luisa Miller	Verdi
Aïda...	Verdi
Martha	Flotow
Alma l'Incantatrice	Flotow
Fra Diavolo	Auber
Masaniello	Auber
Le Domino Noir	Auber
Les Diamans de la Couronne	Auber
Fidelio	Beethoven
Orfeo	Glück
Faust e Margherita	Gounod

Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod
Crispino e la Comar	Ricci
Der Freischütz	Weber
Hamlet	Thomas
Mignon	Thomas
Esmeralda	Campana
Le Astuzie Femminili	Cimarosa
Gelmina	Poniatowski
Il Guarany	Gomez
Lohengrin...	Wagner
Tannhäuser	Wagner
Il Vascello Fantasma	Wagner
La Vispe Comare di Windsor	Nicolai
Paolo e Virginia	Victor Massé
Santa Chiara ... ... The Duke of	Saxe Coburg
Les Amants de Verona	Marquis d'Ivry
Il Re di Lahore	Massenet
Le Pré aux Clercs...	Herold
Estella	Cohen
Il Demonio	Rubinstein

During the Season a Selection will be made of those Operas of the foregoing Répertoire which have, from time to time, proved to be the most acceptable to the Subscribers and the Public; in addition to which will be produced,

LENEPVEU'S Opera,
"VELLEDA,"
Principal Characters by
Madame ADELINA PATTI,
Signor NICOLINI.

BOITO'S Opera,
"MEFISTOFELE,"
Principal Characters by
Madame ALBANI,
Madame TREBELLI,
Monsieur BOUHY,
Signor MASINI.

BIZET'S Opera,
"CARMEN,"
And, if time should permit, towards the end of the Season,
MASSENET'S Opera,
"HERODIADE,"
Principal Characters by
Madame ALBANI,
Mademoiselle STAHL,
Signor MIERZWINSKY.

An entirely New Italian Version has been made of
"IL FLAUTO MAGICO,"
Principal Characters by
Madame SEMBRICH,
Madame FURSCH-MADIER,
Mademoiselle VALLERIA,
Signori COTOGNI, VERGNET, and GRESSE.

MEYERBEER'S Opera,
"L'AFRICAINE,"
Will also be given, during the Season, with the following powerful Cast:

Selika ... ... Madame PAULINE LUCCA,
AND
Inez ... ... Madame ALBANI,
Vasco di Gama.. Signor LESTELLIER,
Nelusco ... ... Signor PANDOLFINI,

FLORAL HALL CONCERTS.

THE FLORAL HALL CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE AS IN PREVIOUS SEASONS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL CONSIST OF THIRTY-FOUR NIGHTS.

But as there will (after the first week) be regularly Four Opera Nights in each week—viz., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Subscribers will, by making known their wishes at the commencement of the Season, HAVE THE CHOICE OF SELECTING EITHER TWO (OR MORE) OF THOSE FOUR NIGHTS.

*** The attention of Subscribers is particularly requested to this privilege.

TERMS (For Thirty-Four Nights).

Boxes on the Second Tier	(for Four Persons)	70	Guineas.	Boxes on Pit Tier	(for Four Persons)	185	Guineas.
Ditto	First Tier, at the Side	do.	100 ,,	Orchestra Stalls	(each)	35	,,
Ditto	do. Central	do.	140 ,,	Balcony Stalls	do.	21	,,
Ditto	Grand Tier	do.	200 ,,	Amphitheatre Stalls, 1st & 2nd Rows	do.	16	,,

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

N.B.—Shareholders to the amount of Twenty-five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a deduction of 20 per cent. on the above prices of subscription, and also to a deduction of 10 per cent. on all tickets for any single entertainment.

Subscribers of last Season are respectfully requested, if they wish to retain their Boxes or Stalls, to notify the name *at once* to Mr. EDWARD HALL, at the Box Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for Boxes and Stalls are to be made.

Also of Mr. MITCHELL, Messrs. LACON and OLLIER, Mr. BUBB, Messrs. CHAPPELL, and Mr. OLLIVIER, Bond-street; Messrs. LEADER and CO., 62, Piccadilly; Mr. ALFRED HAYS, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings and 26, Old Bond-street; and of Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO.'S, 48, Cheapside.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, MARCH, 1882.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL, 1882. No. DCCXCVIII. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:

THE LADIES LINDORES.—PART I.

BILOCHISTAN, OUR LATEST ACQUISITION.

FENIANISM—ITS FORCE AND ITS FEEBLENESS. BY AN EX-MEMBER OF THE FENIAN DIRECTORY.

THE BORDERS AND THEIR BALLADS.

THE BANDSMAN'S STORY.

THE SYRIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

THE EARL AND THE DOCTOR; OR, THE CHAIR AND THE SIEGE.

THE SCOTCH LIBERATIONISTS.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS for insertion in the FORTHCOMING NUMBER of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 12th April.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

SERMONS for PASSION-TIDE and EASTER, Preached in Worcester Cathedral, in April, 1881. By ALFRED BARRY, D.D., D.C.L., Principal of King's College, London; Canon of Westminster; and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO. Worcester: DEIGHTON and CO.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at all Libraries, in Three Vols.,

MOUNT ROYAL. The New Novel by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c.

London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Milton House, Shoe-lane, E.C.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall.—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools, is NOW OPEN, and includes the celebrated picture by Bastian Lepage, "Le Mendiant," two important works by Professor L. C. Müller, and a collection of studies from nature by Carl Heffner.

OLD COINS FOR SALE.—Gold, Silver, Copper, Greek, Roman, Saxon, English, Scotch, &c. Lists free.—J. Verity, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITH THE EXCESS OF FAT EXTRACTED.

THE FACULTY pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, and invaluable for invalids and children."

Made instantaneously with Boiling Water.

dopted as a Medical comfort in the Royal Navy.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER, than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when other chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c. By Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Have it in your houses, and use no other, for it is the safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Smallpox, and the Headache, having peculiar and exclusive merits.

In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s. each.

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP, "A perfect luxury:" effervescing with Pyretic Saline, a delightful summer drink. *In bottles, 2s. and 4s. 6d. each.*

Sold by all Chemists; and the Maker, 113, Holborn, London.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

City Branch: Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

CHAIRMAN—Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting, held on the 5th January last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' Hm Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums,

The calculated liability was	£1,970,019
To which further Reserves were added of ..	116, 684
Making the Total Reserves	2,086,703
And the Assurance Fund being	2,433.397
The Net Surplus was	£346,694

Of this sum, £345,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz, a

CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT.

on the Premiums of the Five Years.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

The Next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New policies effected before the end of June next will then rank for Five full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of profits.

The Report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

GEO. CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.
B. NEWBATT, Assistant Actuary.

HART, SON, PEARD, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHURCH METAL WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

SECTION I.—CAST IRON GATES, RAILINGS, CROSSES, &c.
SECTION II.—WROUGHT IRON do. do.
SECTION III.—LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, BELL PULLS, &c.
SECTION IV.—GAS, CANDLE, AND OIL FITTINGS.
SECTION V.—CHURCH PLATE, BRASSES, LECTERNS, &c.
SECTION VI.—FURNITURE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

MEDALS—

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, AND PHILADELPHIA.

SHOW ROOMS:

168, REGENT STREET, W.,

AND

53 to 58, WYCH ST., STRAND, LONDON.

H. S. AKIN & CO.,

Stock and Share Brokers.

Investment Lists on Application.

3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, E.C.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

John Edward Bovill, Esq.
The Honble. Jas. Byng.
John Clutton, Esq.
Octavius K. Coope, Esq., M.P.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq.
Charles Magnay, Esq.
The Hon. Edwin B. Portman.
Charles Rivaz, Esq.
Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Walter Bird, Esq.
Joseph Francis Lescher, Esq.
Charles Day Rose, Esq.

John J. Broomfield, Secretary.
Francis B. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in all parts of the World, on the most favourable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid in discharge of Claims for Losses more than

THIRTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Insurances with this Company expiring at LADY-DAY must be renewed within Fifteen days thereafter, or they will become Void.

Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE OFFICE,

11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham-Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.
Beaumont W. Lubbock, Esq.
John B. Martin, Esq.
S. Hope Morley, Esq.
Henry John Norman, Esq.
David Powell, jun., Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

MANAGER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—F. J. MARSDEN.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Share Capital at present paid up and invested ..	£1,000,000
Total Funds upwards of	2,971,000
Total Annual Income over	500,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at LADY DAY should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 8th day of April.

ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

ASSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE.

ASSURANCE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

ASSURANCE OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Oldest and Largest Company, insuring against Accidents of all kinds.

The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE, £240,000.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS AFTER FIVE YEARS.

£1,700,000

HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or

64, CORNHILL,

or 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

EDE AND SON,

ROBE MAKERS,

By Special Appointment,

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, THE BISHOPS, CORPORATION OF LONDON, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY GOWNS

of every description.

Rochet, Chimere and Lawn Sleeves.

Surplices for Clergy and Choir,

Hoods, Cassocks, Scarves.
Stoles, Bands, Clergy Collars,
College Caps, Band Cases, Sermon Cases.

FULL-SLEEVE GOWNS FOR PRESENTATION.

PEERS', LEGAL, AND CORPORATION ROBES.

Established 1689.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

NOTICE.

The JOHN BULL may be obtained on the day of publication, at Messrs. SMITH and SON'S Railway Book-stalls, or of any Newsagent, at 5d. per copy, or direct from the Office on the following terms:—

Annual Subscription ...	In advance, 23s.	Credit, 28s.
Half-Yearly ditto	,, 12s.	,, 14s.
One Quarter	7s.	

Two or more Copies, in advance, One Guinea each per annum.

CHARGE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Public Companies, 1s. per line.
General Trade Advertisements (Reduction for Series), 9d. per line.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths inserted at 3s. 6d. each.
Avertisements over Leader, 1s. per line.

N.B.—Advertisements from the country must be prepaid; sums not exceeding 5s. may be sent in stamps; above that amount by Post-Office Orders, made payable (at the FLEET STREET Money Order Office) to THOMAS DIXON, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Barcelona, emphasising and giving outward expression to a general feeling of discontent throughout Spain. The financial arrangements of Senor CAMACHO, combining an increase of internal taxation with an extension of concessions to French trade, have caused considerable dissatisfaction, not only among those who feel aggrieved at having to pay taxes, but yet more among those who will be thrown out of employment by the foreign competition invited by the new Commercial Treaty with France. It would, perhaps, be as well that Senor CAMACHO should have some of Mr. BRIGHT'S speeches translated into Spanish in order to convince the disaffected of their extreme idiotcy in supposing that Free Trade can be anything but an advantage even to those native industries which are ruined by it. This lesson, which it has been hard enough for us in England to learn, will be even less acceptable to the Spaniards, who have not been bred up, as the present generation in England has been, to believe implicitly in the theory of Manchester despite their own unfortunate practical experience. Rioting is not a good way of protesting against the fiscal policy of a Minister, and there are always turbulent spirits enough in Spain to take advantage of popular discontent and work it up into revolution, so that it is specially to be regretted that the Spanish Minister in his zeal for his new doctrines should have given plausible ground of discontent to so large a portion of the country. The disturbances have assumed a political aspect, and ominous cries in favour of a Federal Republic have been raised. Collisions between the people and the troops are reported, and the gravity of the situation is not diminished by the inflammable character of the material among which the conflagration has broken out. It would be most unfortunate that Spain, after the brief interval of peace and of increased prosperity which she has enjoyed under the present King, should fall back into its normal state of revolution and civil war. There does not seem at present to be any special General in whose favour a rising of the army can be expected; but any officer who attains high rank in Spain carries a pronunciamento in his pocket, as a French conscript was wont to carry a marshal's *bâton* in his knapsack.

A very interesting lecture on Merv was delivered at the Geographical on Monday by Mr. DONOVAN, who denied the existence of any actual city of Merv, but showed conclusively the important effect which would be exercised over the mind of all the inhabitants of Central Asia by the reduction to neutrality or submission of the people of that district. The lecturer's own sympathies were apparently on the side of Russia, and he pointed to the advantage which had resulted from the success of the Muscovite arms against the Turcomans. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON declined to regard the benefit to Central Asia from the reduction of these marauders as a sufficient reason for our allowing Russia her own way, and reasserted the necessity of keeping a vigilant watch upon her advance. An important comment on the views put forward on both sides is furnished by the news which has been since published by the *Golos* of the arrival of a Russian caravan at Merv under the guidance of an Askabad merchant, which has met with a very friendly welcome from the inhabitants. This news will not diminish the feeling of Mervousness—as the Duke of ARGYLL facetiously calls it—among the statesmen to whom the existence of our Indian Empire is yet an object of importance. And the number of Persian slaves set free by the Muscovite arms, though they may be set off against the cruelties of which their liberators were guilty, will not console us for the nearer approach to our Indian frontier of that dangerous foe with whom sooner or later we shall have to struggle to the death for the supremacy of India.

The persistent assertion of their infallibility by the advocates of Free Trade, and the reckless imputations of idiotcy, heartlessness, and insanity with which they defend their idol against the irreverence of any who would venture to inquire whether it really be of so pure a gold as they allege it to be, form a curious comment on that regard for freedom of opinion of which the Liberal party claim a monopoly. It is not really so easy to refute the "pestilent fallacies" of the Fair Trader as is supposed by the enlightened acceptors of the Free Trade dogma. A growing feeling that our commercial system is not so perfect as is imagined, and that whatever may be the theoretical advantages of Free Trade, the practical effect of it as worked by English Free Traders has been a fall in our exports and widespread distress among our industrial population, is not put down by a reaffirmation of those theoretical advantages, or by dogmatic assertion that any one who does not accept the views of the members for Birmingham must be either a fool or a knave, and probably both. It would, therefore, have been well, even from their own point of view, if the Free Traders had acceded to Mr. RITCHIE'S proposal for a Select Committee. If their case is really as strong as they would have us believe, it would have been an advantage to have the assertions and arguments of those who feel a difficulty in accepting it fully and completely disposed of by such an investigation of them. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, whose opinion as a more moderate man will carry more weight, was opposed to such a Committee, as it would lead foreign countries to suppose that we were wavering in our Free Trade policy. But this would not be any very great evil in itself, as foreign countries have shown themselves entirely indifferent to the influence of our example as Free Traders. No are they any more likely to adopt Free Trade because its English supporters seem to shrink from an examination into its advantages than they would be if those advantages were clearly demonstrated. It is, indeed, the persistent refusal of foreign countries to adopt that commercial policy which has prevented its effects from being so beneficial as they might have been, for the theory of Free Trade is based upon its being universal, and it is against the one-sided development of it that the Fair Traders have protested.

A good deal of facetiousness, more or less clumsy, has been called forth by the proposal of Lord CAMPERDOWN that the House of Lords should meet somewhat earlier each day than they have been in the habit of doing, and we must own that during the present Session there has not been that pressure of work on the hereditary Chamber which would seem to necessitate such an alteration. But in view of the fact that one most effective remedy for the block of work in the House of Commons would be the introduction in the first place into the Upper House of such legislative measures as do not come under the head of contentious business—such as the Bankruptcy Bill, the Bill for consolidating the Criminal Code, the Prevention of Floods Bill, and similar measures not exciting enough to stir up the embers of political strife; in view, also, of the fact that freedom of speech is yet retained by one

branch of the Legislature—it is not unreasonable to expect that the Peers will be called upon to devote some longer time than they have hitherto done to their Parliamentary duties. It has been well pointed out that at present a large portion of the business which comes before them is not of a kind for which men are inclined to postpone their dinners, while at the same time it might be better done if the interval before dinner were a little longer. It is this practical *clôture* of the dinner hour which renders it advisable that the time for meeting should be changed as proposed from five to a quarter-past four, which will give three good hours for public business, and enable the younger Peers to have opportunities for addressing the House without feeling that they are unduly trespassing on the patience of their elders. As to the initiation of legislation in the Upper House, it is to the Ministry of the day rather than to the Peers themselves that we must look for such a change; and, despite the despondent language of their critic in the *Times*, we entertain no doubt that if Mr. Gladstone would so far overcome his constitutional—we use the term in reference to his own constitution, not that of the country—aversion to the House of Lords as to allow some of the measures, of a character to which we have referred, to be thus introduced, he would find them ably and carefully discussed. In the meantime, it is hardly fair to taunt the Upper House with its enforced inactivity or to jeer at the endeavour of some of its members to extend its sphere of usefulness.

On Tuesday Mr. Sexton, certainly the most able and eloquent member of the Irish party, made a forcible appeal to the Ministry to allow the imprisoned members at Kilmainham to come out on parole, with a view to their taking part in the division on the question of *clôture*. It was not of course possible for Mr. Gladstone to accede to such a proposal, which would, as he very fairly said, have brought both the Government and the Protection Act into ridicule. Their inability to perform their Parliamentary duties, owing to the other and more pressing claims of a warrant from the Castle, has already formed the subject of discussion, it being obvious that no member—even an Irish member—could be present in Kilmainham gaol and in the House at the same time. But if they were not discharged for the whole Parliamentary Session, it would have been most unreasonable that they should have been discharged for any particular part of it, and the greater or less importance of any particular division could not be the measure of the propriety or impropriety of setting them free in order to take part in it. We regret that a contrary opinion should have been suggested in some Conservative quarters, and that an imputation should have been thrown out against Mr. Gladstone that he was influenced in the decision at which he arrived—as we maintain the only decision possible under the circumstances—by the consideration that the three members would record their vote against him on a division in which every vote was of consequence. We have no love for Mr. Gladstone, but we fully acquit him of so disgraceful an imputation. Had Mr. Parnell and his friends promised to support the *clôture* Mr. Gladstone could not have let them out for the purpose of voting for him, and it would be a strange doctrine to lay down that the sole test whether a prisoner was to be released is to be found in the assurance that he would vote against the person releasing him. The case was so clear that we must regret that, with that strange perversity of mind which so often characterises the Premier, he preferred to raise a false issue, and in some measure to rest his refusal on the relative importance of the *clôture* division, and that in reference to the Lords' Committee. When he ventures to say that his ineffective resolution against the right of the House of Lords to examine into the Land Act was of more importance than the great constitutional change which is involved in the adoption of the *clôture*, he outdoes himself, and there is probably no one either in England or Ireland who will agree with him.

Two elections have taken place this week. One of them—that for the Carnarvon Boroughs, where the contest lay only between a more and a less advanced Liberal—did not excite much popular interest beyond the borders of the Principality. The former, Mr. Jones Parry, triumphed over his more advanced namesake, Mr. Sorton Parry, by a majority of nearly fifteen hundred, which would seem to show that the "Independent" candidate was not very well advised in embarking on so unequal a contest, though his crushing defeat is in some measure explained by the support which was given to the new member by many who did not love Jones more but Sorton less. The other election, the result of which will probably not be known till this afternoon, is of a more exciting character, as Mr. Tremayne is making a gallant attempt to win back the seat in East Cornwall which he lost at the last election. To do this, he will have to pull down the large majority of 850 by which Mr. Borlase then headed him, and the difficulty of the task is increased by the fact that the Liberals have a good candidate in Mr. Acland. Both parties have been working their hardest, and speak with confidence as to the result. It is probable that the majority will be a small one either way; and though we cannot reckon with any great confidence on the result, we shall hope to be able next week to congratulate our readers on another Conservative victory, and a fresh example of the recovery of the constituencies from their madness of 1880.

The death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow will have been felt with as keen a sense of sorrow and personal loss in many an English home as among his own countrymen. With the exception of Washington Irving, no other Transatlantic writer has become so thoroughly naturalised in English literature; and, indeed, it is no less difficult to think of the author of *Excelsior* than it is to think of the author of the *Sketchbook* as not being one of our own writers. As the Americans claim, and justly claim, their share in the great authors who lived before the Declaration of Independence severed the bond between them and the mother country, so we Englishmen in our turn may claim our share in the great authors who have risen, or may hereafter rise, in the new England beyond the sea which was severed from us by that Declaration. Whether the epithet "great" may properly be applied to the venerable poet who has just passed away from us is a doubtful question, and not one to be settled now, when we are standing, as it were, beside his open grave. It is certainly no small tribute to the sweetness and the purity of his muse that he should be accepted as a household friend throughout the length and breadth of England as well as in the land of his birth. His popularity may be described in no exaggerated language as unbounded. Such unbounded popularity is not, indeed, an infallible test of poetic greatness, as we are reminded when we think upon the innumerable editions which have been published of *Proverbial Philosophy*; but even the sternest of critics would hardly degrade Mr. Longfellow to the poetic level of Mr. Tupper. Indeed, we may not unfairly say that if he is not a great writer, America has not yet produced one; and there can be little doubt that some, at all events, of his minor poems, even if not the larger works which delight the present generation, will continue to delight future generations so long as sweetness and light, purity and refinement, hold their own against the realistic and the fleshly school of poetry.

THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.

The more the debate on the *clôture* resolution is considered the more difficult it is to account for the persistence with which Mr. Gladstone placed it in the forefront of his reforms, and his insistance that, before the discussion of those other resolutions dealing with obstruction in which the majority on both sides of the House were ready to acquiesce, that resolution should be carried which was most unpalatable to the Conservative party, and was directed against opposition, not obstruction. Nothing which has been contributed to the debate by the opponents of Mr. Marriott's amendment has tended to remove this difficulty. Their first, and almost their only, argument has been that matters had arrived at a stage at which it was essential that something should be done. This was admitted as much on one side of the House as the other, indeed by everybody except the members of the Irish party, whose improvement on the lessons of obstruction gathered from the tactics of Mr. Chamberlain has brought matters to their present pass, and rendered some resolutions for the facilitating of the business of the House absolutely necessary. But the Ministerialists have one and all failed to show that the *clôture* was the one thing needful, or that an institution so repugnant to English feelings—which Mr. Mundella in February last pronounced it to be impossible for the Ministry even to contemplate, which Mr. Dillwyn had in the preceding February vigorously denounced—was now the only method which enlightened Liberalism could find to facilitate business. Between the premise, "something must be done," and the conclusion, the "*clôture* must be adopted," there is a missing term, and the absence of this missing term deprived all the speeches on the Ministerial side of any logical cogency. But Mr. Gladstone had on his side something more powerful than logic, and, by making the rejection of Mr. Marriott's amendment a question of confidence and holding over his reluctant followers the terrors of dissolution, he has succeeded, not indeed in carrying his resolution, but in overthrowing Mr. Marriott's amendment. The majority which he obtained by appeal to party discipline and threats of penal dissolution was larger than was expected. Popular rumour put it at about twenty; the more sanguine politicians who knew the vigour and energy of the whip that had been made—how sick men were summoned from their beds, how Mr. Errington was dragged from the side of the Pope and Sir Sydney Waterlow from that of his bride, how tender consciences were seared with the hot iron of the Caucus—were inclined to raise it to twenty-nine. But thirty-nine was higher than any estimate made in or out of the House, and it was with a feeling of surprise that the numbers were received. The increase is mainly to be attributed to the number of Liberal abstentions being smaller than was expected. It had been calculated that there would be more of those abstainers who would, like Mr. Anderson, feel it impossible as a Liberal to vote with Mr. Gladstone, but impossible as a party man to vote against him. As it was, the seceders, who had some regard for their consciences but more for their leader, were only eleven, while the number of those who could say, we hope regretfully,

> Video meliora proboque
> Deteriora sequor,

was swelled by the unexpected accession of many who were expected to have at all events the want of courage of their opinions and to abstain from voting. As it was, only five were found to do openly what so many would have done had the question of the reform of procedure not been elevated by Mr. Gladstone into a party question. But though the Prime Minister has won what we may suppose he considers a personal victory, in order to do so he has been obliged to adopt a change of tactics, which diminishes the effect of it except when regarded as a vote of confidence. Its effect when so regarded cannot be altogether satisfactory, and it is probable that he has already repented of asking the House to vote on that footing. For as a vote of confidence it shows that the overwhelming majority which the infatuation of the last election gave him has been diminished by one-half, and that, too, notwithstanding all the unparalleled exertions, legitimate and illegitimate, made by his Whips. It is not a good plan for a Minister to have too frequent recourse to so powerful a weapon as is furnished by making a question one of confidence, and though by aid of such a weapon he succeeds in driving into the lobby reluctant supporters whose hearts are with the other side, the value of the support thus obtained is diminished by the soreness and the rankling which such a process leaves behind it in the minds of the victims. But regarding Mr. Marriott's defeat, not as expressing Liberal confidence in Mr. Gladstone, but as a step towards the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, we must, as we have said, notice how much its significance has been diminished by the Premier's change of front. The omission of the word "bare" in that amendment—an omission which has not yet been satisfactorily explained—was laid hold of by him as changing the character of the amendment into an unequivocal denial of the *clôture* in any shape or with any safeguards. This is not the way in which the question had been through the debate argued, and it had been considered that it was directed against the *clôture* by a simple, as opposed to a proportionate, majority. The two views are very different, and now that the victory has been won, it would be for Mr. Gladstone's advantage if he could interpret it in the latter sense. This he will not be able to do in the face of his own speech, which, by adopting the former view, probably succeeded in satisfying the conscience of some who would otherwise have abstained. It thus contributed to the victory, but at the same time minimised its importance. For, objectionable as is *clôture* in any shape to many of us, there is considerable difference in the degree of repugnance with which it will be regarded if it enables a bare majority to close a debate, or if it is safeguarded as Sir John Lubbock would suggest. Thus the whole battle will have to be fought over again in the discussion of the numerous other amendments on the paper. So that the resolution is really to serve, as Mr. Gladstone describes it, "merely as a peg on which to "hang amendments." Had Mr. Gladstone indicated this at an earlier stage he might have gained the support of his recalcitrant followers at a less costly price than he has had to pay. An intimation that it was not an indispensable part of Mr. Gladstone's programme that 301 members should silence 300 would have done much to remove the soreness felt by the Liberals, and the astonishment felt by the Conservatives at the programme itself and at Lord Hartington's and the Home Secretary's revelation of the manner in which the *clôture* was to be applied. The victory of Thursday, however, establishes the principle of the *clôture* in some form or another, and thus marks an important but melancholy era in our Parliamentary history. It ensures to Mr. Gladstone the credit of having inflicted one more blow on the ancient Constitution of his country which has already suffered so severely at his hands.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

We own that we regard with considerable satisfaction the gradual growth of a strong public feeling against the proposal to rob our country of the safeguard of that silver streak on which statesmen have dilated with so much enthusiasm. Into the merits of the conflicting schemes advocated by the Government Whip and by the Railway King we have no desire to enter, though the weight of engineering evidence seems to be in favour of the plan put forward by Lord Richard Grosvenor's Company rather than of that for which Sir Edward Watkin is responsible. However, this may be left for them to fight out between themselves, and, from our point of view, the more chance of engineering failure there is in one than in the other, the more glad we should be to see that one adopted rather than its more promising rival. "A plague on both your Com-"panies" is our verdict, and we are, as we have said, not a little rejoiced to find that the view which is making way in England is in accordance with our own. The remarkable protest against the Tunnel contained in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, signed by men of many shades of opinion, is but the expression in words of the feeling against the sanction or execution of any such work which is widely entertained among a dumb inarticulate crowd of Englishmen who, recognising the danger of the proposal, have not hitherto seen their way to making their opposition felt. It is not a question of party politics, and the Prime Minister himself is committed against it by the use which the Channel has been to him in protesting against what he is pleased to call alarmist views. His Radical supporters have made capital out of our insular position as a reason for abstaining from interference with Continental politics and for reducing our Army Estimates. We on the Conservative side are unwilling that anything should be done to render our country and our homes less secure, and should deplore any fresh sacrifice of national advantage to mere commercial interests. We do not rest our case on the idle sneer that the only good of the Tunnel would be to deliver a certain number of voyagers from the pangs of sea-sickness and enlarge the sphere of Mr. Thomas Cook's personally conducted operations. We recognise that it is not a mere question of comfort or of an appreciable diminution of the sum of human misery by doing away with that dreadful passage from Dover to Calais which mars the enjoyment of our summer holiday. To use these arguments plays into the hands of the promoters of the scheme and raises a distinctly false issue. We acknowledge the great mercantile advantage which would be derived from the Tunnel, and especially from the avoidance of the necessity of the transhipment of goods between the two countries. A waggon loaded at Paris will be unloaded at London without breaking bulk, and the expense of carriage considerably diminished. Nor would it be without an advantage that increased facilities of communication should enable the two countries to know more of each other. We English do indeed already visit France in sufficient numbers, but there are comparatively few Frenchmen who dare to face the terrors of a Channel passage, so that we cannot doubt that the Tunnel would bring about a very large influx of foreign visitors into London, much to the profit of our shopkeepers, and also considerably to the enlarge-

ment of foreign ideas on the subject of England and to the removal of many misapprehensions. We have been anxious to state the case as fairly as we can on behalf of the promoters of the scheme, though some of the advantages are in themselves problematical. It may be doubted, for example, whether the universal brotherhood of mankind is really promoted by an interchange of tourists, and whether some brothers are not more fond of each other at a distance. Nor should it be forgotten that the development of railway goods traffic will be obtained at the expense of the shipping interest. But even if the benefits to be obtained were a thousand times greater, they would be as nothing in comparison to the sacrifice required, if we are to abandon the strongest natural barrier in the world in order to attain them. It is not necessary to assert that invasion is impossible under present circumstances, for the great development of steam navigation has much diminished the security which the winds and the waves afforded us in the days of sailing vessels. But the prospects of successful invasion are much increased when the invader has means of land communication afforded to him as is now proposed to be done. A Commission is, indeed, sitting to study the military question, but its duties are rather to recommend precautions than to advise whether, even if all precautions are taken, it is wise, from a strategic point of view, to allow so formidable a breach to be made in our defences. Assuming that this Committee organises a perfect scheme of defence which will make the Tunnel impregnable, there will be the difficulty of getting such a scheme carried out, especially as it must of necessity involve a vast expenditure of money. Then we have to consider the changes and alterations, the blunders and the controversies which are sure to crop up in the course of carrying out such a scheme. The very best suggestion for neutralising the dangers of the Tunnel, carried out in the most satisfactory manner, must yet leave us in a worse position than we are without a tunnel: how much more so when the suggestion, judging from past experience, is not the very best, and is not carried out in a most satisfactory manner? Then there is the keeping up of the defences. At first, perhaps, the money will be voted pretty freely, but by degrees, as the remembrance of the change which has been wrought in our position grows fainter, there will be less readiness to incur the necessary expense and more grumbling over the large sum voted for the maintenance of them. A Radical Government of strictly cheeseparing and peace-at-any-price proclivities will carry out its reductions with the fearless energy of ignorance, and the outcry against the increased expenditure in troops and fortifications which will be caused by the existence of the Tunnel will be added to the difficulties with which those responsible for the safety of the country from foes abroad as well as at home have to contend. Perpetual panics and increased military expenditure are the natural result of such a change as that which will convert us from an island into a peninsula. Nor are we comforted by the assurance of a rapid and easy method of destroying the Tunnel in case of invasion which is held out to us. It will be necessary not only to have the means of so doing, but to make sure that there will be fatal hesitation in employing them, such as that which left the railway tunnel through the Vosges open to the German invaders. We can hardly fancy Lord Derby, for example, sanctioning the destruction of so vast an amount of valuable property, or the General-in-Command taking upon himself the responsibility of so doing without telegraphing for orders. It may be said that these chances of danger are remote, but we cannot afford to run them however remote they may be.

Reviews.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CHURCH HISTORY.*

When we noticed some time since the first volume of the *Church History* of the Bishop of Lincoln, which gave us a general view of the History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Christian Church from the day of Pentecost to the Council of Nicæa, we took the opportunity to call attention to the unflagging energy, the devout Catholicity of tone and spirit, and the vigorous eloquence of the venerable author, who, not content with the anxiety and care of supervising his large diocese in a way to be a pattern to all his brethren on the bench, yet found time amidst his heavy labours to contribute from the rich storehouse of his study of the early Fathers so valuable an addition to the history of the Early Church. There was at the time no indication that the deeply interesting volume then published was but the first of a series. Indeed it was so complete in itself, that it was with somewhat of surprise that we found a second instalment of it presented to our notice, in which the history of the Church is carried on from the Council of Nicæa to that of Constantinople, and a third volume is promised, in which, "if it pleases God "to enable the author to write it—" as must fervently be hoped by all who are interested, not only in the history of the Christian Church but in the welfare of that branch of it which is now established in England—will bring down that history to the Fourth General Council—that of Chalcedon in A.D. 451. The present instalment, which is one of much interest and importance, contains the history of fifty-six eventful years, and the real value of that history, as opposed to the less favourable view common among the more recent writers on the subject is thus effectively pointed out:—

> A superficial reader of this portion of Church History, as related in the pages of Theodoret, Sozomen, and Socrates, and of some modern historians, may probably be distracted by it. Acts of imperial tyranny and caprice, strifes of Bishops with Bishops and Councils against Councils, in an ever-varying succession of formularies of faith; malignity, injustice, and treachery in the Church of God;—these, and such things as these, may perplex and stagger him, and he may turn away from such a scene of confusion with weariness and distress.
>
> But not so the thoughtful student. The contemplation of the long and cruel sufferings of one of the world's greatest heroes and benefactors—such Athanasius was—and his final and glorious victory, and that of his cause, will silence all querulous repining in the worst times of the Church, and will be fraught with instruction and encouragement.
>
> It will teach patient endurance; it will show that they who would be faithful witnesses of God and His truth, must not look nor wish for contemporary praise; but must rather expect to be misunderstood and misrepresented by their own age; and it will inspire hope and trust in the future triumph of the Church.
>
> The manifold variations of Arian Creeds, and their ultimate downfall, may serve to show that there is no safe standing-ground for those who do not receive the doctrine of Christ's Godhead as taught by Athanasius.
>
> The resort of the Arians to the Civil power in their struggles, and their distrust of genuine Church Synods, will also not be without use in these latter days.

We have indeed in these "latter days" been indoctrinated with a very false idea of the nature of the struggle which the defenders of the Faith were then engaged in carrying on. We have been told with a sneer that it was the mere question of a diphthong which divided Christendom in the days of Arius and of Athanasius, but the real importance of the doctrine which underlaid that diphthong is well brought out by Bishop Wordsworth:—

> They who look back from the present age to the fourth century will have been taught by the wisdom of great men—the learned and pious champions of the Faith, and by the heroic martyrs and confessors of it, and by the experience of fifteen centuries, and by the Holy Spirit dwelling in the Catholic Church—to understand and estimate aright the importance of the struggle for the truth, especially for the Consubstantiality of the Eternal Son of God, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God. Such persons know that the uncompromising maintenance of that fundamental article of the true Faith, the Son's Consubstantiality with the Father, has been the safeguard against the various forms of veering and vacillating heresy on the nature of the Son of God, which have attempted to supplant it. Not less than sixteen different formularies of belief in the course of little more than fifty years were devised by Arians, Semi-Arians, and Anomœans in lieu of the faith of Nicæa. Error is various, Truth is one. And the word Homo-ousios, or Consubstantial, remains, and ever will remain—like the Bush at Horeb—burning, but never consumed.
>
> In vain did the adversaries allege that this word *consubstantial* is not found in Holy Scripture: as if the *true sense* of Scripture were not Scripture, and as if the *Homo-ousion* had not been abundantly proved from Scripture; and as if the Arian substitutes for it were Scriptural, either in word or in sense. In vain did Arians affirm that the term *consubstantial* led to Sabellianism; forgetting that their own formularies were chargeable with Tritheism or with Creature-worship. In vain did they plead that the abandonment of the *Homo-ousios* would be a prudent compromise, and happy eirenicon; as if the conflicts between Semi-Arians and Anomœans were not as virulent and furious as those of either, or of both, against the Church of Christ.
>
> Whilst Heresy was thus fickle and fleeting, Athanasius and his friends remained firm and steadfast, and never accepted a new Creed (from any of the various successive Synods of Arianism), nor ever abandoned the old one.
>
> They who read the history of the times calmly know how disastrous and fatal would have been the consequences if Athanasius had accepted the proffered substitutes for the Nicene faith. All the variations of Arianism had a downward tendency; they ultimately led (as logically they must) to the denial of the Godhead of the Son, and to its disastrous results, as to Faith and Practice, Sacraments and Worship.
>
> Besides, if the *Homo-ousion* of the Son of God had not been maintained by Athanasius, the controversy which was soon to arise on the Godhead of the Holy Ghost could never have had a right solution.
>
> If the Homo-ousion of the Son had been abandoned, the doctrine of the Holy Ghost's divinity would have perished in the shipwreck of the faith. If the creed of Nicæa had not been maintained by Athanasius, that of Constantinople would have been impossible. The Arians were the lineal forefathers of the Macedonians; and though Athanasius died eight years before the Council of Constantinople, which reaffirmed the Creed of Nicæa and added to it those words which assert the divinity of the Holy Ghost, yet virtually his faith, his courage, his patience, his wisdom, and his charity, and that of those who acted with them, were, under the Divine Blessing, the main causes of the victory of the Church in her second general Synod in A.D. 381.
>
> The same may be said with regard to the Apollinarian Heresy, which denied that Christ had a reasonable human soul, and which was condemned at Constantinople. This also he refuted by anticipation.

The struggle for the Faith which was thus carried on by Athanasius contra Mundum, is the main subject of the present volume. Indeed, it is true that the whole history of the interval between the Councils of Nicæ and of Constantinople, the latter of which "delivered to the Church "the Creed in which the true Faith in the Ever-"Blessed Trinity has sounded throughout the "world from that day to the present hour," is in reality summed up in the Episcopate of Athanasius. The great Prelate who, to adopt the strong language of Dr. Wordsworth, was "a personified "Creed," did not indeed live to be himself present at the Council convened by Theodosius; but that Council owed to him, under God, its life, its spirit, and its acts, so that it is to the Bishop of Alexandria, rather than to any other of mortal men, that "the whole Catholic Church is indebted for "a Creed by which she has now been united for "1500 years in possessing the true Faith." This result was indeed brought about in the midst of many persecutions and many discouragements:—

> The rulers of the world set a price on his head. Constantius said that he had rather conquer Athanasius than triumph over his deadliest foe. Julian ordered his death. Obadiah's language concerning Elijah the prophet might be applied to Athanasius, and it might almost be added that when he was sought for, "the Spirit of the Lord carried him" whither men knew not. When Syrianus attacked his Church at Alexandria with a large military force on the night of Feb. 8, A.D. 356, he sat down on his Episcopal throne and ordered the Deacon to read a Psalm (the 136th), and the people to respond "for His mercy endureth for ever." The soldiers rushed in with a war-cry, and with the clashing of arms; arrows flew and swords were brandished. Some of the people were trampled down on the ground and wounded. Athanasius would not retire until he had done all in his power to save them; and then he was carried away by the clergy, and glided unperceived through the midst of his enemies.
>
> Under the Emperor Julian, in A.D. 363, he met his pursuers on the Nile, as they came from Alexandria; they accosted him, and asked for Athanasius. "He is close by," was the answer; and he quietly passed by them and entered the city, where he remained safe till Julian's death.
>
> Often had he been tracked by his pursuers among the monasteries of Egypt, but he was marvellously preserved from them. He was like those of whom the Apostle writes, "they wandered in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth." In the forty-seven years of his Episcopate, he was four times driven into banishment; to Treves in Gaul, to Rome and other cities of Italy, to Illyria, into the wilds and solitudes of the desert of Egypt. The time of these four banishments amounted on the whole to about twenty years. He was brought before Councils and Kings for Christ's sake. He was in perils by sea and by land, in the city and in the wilderness, and among false brethren. He was deprived of all his powerful protectors in turn: first of Constantine, the eldest Western Emperor; then of Constans, the youngest; then of his faithful and loving brother-Bishop, Julius of Rome. Constantius, the Emperor of the East, having persecuted him for a time, relented and confessed his innocence—like Saul persecuting David. But soon afterwards his love turned into more bitter hate; and when he became Emperor of the whole Roman world, after the death of Constans his brother, he persecuted him more violently than before.
>
> Athanasius saw all the greatest Episcopal Sees of Christendom occupied successively by Arians, some of them his most bitter enemies: his own See of Alexandria by the two Cappadocian heresiarchs, Gregory and George; the See of Antioch held by six heretical Bishops in succession, the last two being the notorious Leontius and Eudoxius; the See of Constantinople by the leader of the Arian faction, Eusebius of Nicomedia; by Macedonius, the enemy of the Holy Spirit, and the author of the heresy which denied His Divinity; and by the arch-heretic, Eudoxius, and by Demophilus of Berœa, who tempted Liberius to his fall; the See of Jerusalem deprived of its Bishop Cyril by Acacius, the heretical Metropolitan of Cæsarea. He saw the Episcopal Patriarch of Christendom, the venerable champion of the Nicene Faith, Hosius, Bishop of Corduba, renouncing the Creed which he had framed, and accepting in its place the Arian formula of Sirmium. He saw Liberius, Bishop of Rome, purchasing his return from banishment by subscribing an Arian formula, and a condemnation of Athanasius himself. Lastly, he saw the almost universal shipwreck of the Catholic Episcopate in the Council of Rimini.

But the champion of the orthodox Faith against its Arian and its semi-Arian opponents was not destined to carry out the combat to its final issue, and it is not without a certain significance that we should find him falling asleep in peace at Alexandria in 373, at the very moment when so bitter a storm of persecution was raging against his followers under the Arian Emperor Valens. Still, even from this apparently unfavourable circumstance, Bishop Wordsworth draws a lesson of hope and trust in that Providential Government of the World, which he is ever prepared to see, even when the eye of a less faithful observer of the dealings of God and man, might be likely to turn away with a sense of discouragement. He says:—

> For nearly forty-seven years the true Faith had been almost identified with his name. It was mixed up with personal accusations against him. The alleged murder of Arsenius, the broken chalice of Ischyras—these and other matters in which his honour was concerned, were debated with as much eagerness as the Homo-ousion itself. At the beginning of the year 373, Athanasius was left almost alone amongst the earlier champions of the faith. Hosius of Corduba had passed away. Julius was dead. Liberius of Rome was no more. Hilary of Poictiers, Eusebius of Vercellæ, had fallen asleep in the Lord. Hilary had instructed the heroic soldier, afterwards Bishop of Tours, S. Martin. Athanasius still survived. It might seem as if the battle was to be fought by him alone, and for him alone. It was well that the Church should learn that her work upon earth is not to contend for any man, however great and holy. The battle was not to be fought for Athanasius, but for God. Men disappear; the Faith remains. The Church is built upon the Rock, which is Christ. When an Athanasius dies, God raises up others in his room. Basil, who was consecrated at Cæsarea three years before the death of Athanasius; Basil's friend, Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop of Constantinople; Basil's brother, Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa; all these in the East, and Ambrose in the West, consecrated Bishop of Milan the year after the death of Athanasius, followed after him, treading in his footsteps. Age after age, century after century, passes away; but the Light of Divine Truth survives and shines; and (as in the bright λαμπαδηφορία or Torch-race of old) one runner succeeds another, bearing that same light of Truth; saints succeeds saints in the course, and hand on the light in an unbroken chain of succession, even to the end of time,
>
> Et quasi cursores, Vitaï lampada tradunt;
>
> and so the race will continue to be run, till at length the Light of the Faith will melt into the Vision of God.

This is, indeed, the lesson which a devout student of God in History would draw from the terrible conflict which raged during the fifty-six years of which the annals are here recorded. It is briefly summed up in the following passage which furnishes, as it were, an epitome of Bishop Wordsworth's narrative:—

> We shall see in the sequel that pure Arianism failed under Valens, though backed by the imperial power, just as Semi-Arian compromises had failed under Constantius, and Polytheism had failed under Julian. Homo-ousianism triumphed over all. The doctrine of the Holy, Blessed, and Undivided Trinity was proved not to be Tritheism on the one side, nor Sabellianism on the other. And thus the peace-policy under Constantine, admitting Arius to Communion, and the three different persecutions of the Church, under Constantius, Julian, and Valens, prepared the way for the complete triumph of the true Faith at the Council of Constantinople under Theodosius, and for its firm establishment at that Council for now fifteen hundred years.

During the intervening period, as has been observed by Cardinal Newman, "Œcumenical "Councils there were none," but there were a variety of local Councils, of which the story, the results, and the decrees are well summed up by the learned author of the volume before us. He often adds to the interest of his narrative by a comparison between the days of which he is writing and the present time, as when he compares the recognition by Athanasius of the ordination of Siderius, who had, under exceptional circumstances, been consecrated without the consent of his Metropolitan and by one Bishop only, instead of by three, as prescribed by the Council of Nicæa, with a recent consecration among the Old Catholics by a single Bishop. Nor should we omit to notice the curious suggestion that the difference between the Scriptural canon of Athanasius, and that of the Council of Laodicea, may not improbably be attributed to the prejudice against the Apocalypse created in the minds of the latter by the description given by St. John of the Church in that city.

Opposed to the grand figure of Athanasius, as the representative of Christian orthodoxy in the fourth century is that of the great heathen Emperor, who was the last champion of Paganism. It is not without a certain degree of tenderness and of consideration for the sincerity of his motives, that the Bishop describes the man whom Lord Kenyon unfortunately referred to as Julian the *Apostle*, and he dwells upon the possibilities of what might have been, if Athanasius, rather than Eusebius, had been entrusted with the early charge of the future Emperor of Rome. The difference in character between the hostility of Julian to Christianity and that of his predecessors such as Nero, Decius, and Diocletian, who "perse-"cuted the Church not because they loved "heathenism, but because they hated Chris-"tianity," is dwelt upon in many passages of much eloquence.

> It cannot be doubted that Julian was as much in earnest in favour of Heathenism as Constantine had ever been for Christianity. He was, as has been said, prejudiced against Christianity by the sins of Christians, especially of Christian Bishops, and by the cruelty of Christian Emperors, Constantine and Constantius, to his own family and theirs. He felt a strong persuasion that he was raised up by the gods, whom he devoutly worshipped, to vindicate their outraged dignity, and to reopen their temples, and restore their altars and sacrifices, and to bring back the national creed and ancestral religion which in his view had made Rome the mistress of the world; and that he had been providentially preserved by heaven from the murderous hands of the sons of Constantine, and had been exalted by the miraculous intervention of the gods to the highest pinnacle of earthly glory and imperial power, for the special purpose of extirpating a novel and upstart creed, the degrading Galilæan superstition (for such, in his eyes, Christianity was), and for restoring the ancient faith and worship, which were identified in his mind with whatever was most profound in Philosophy, most beautiful in Poetry and Art, most noble in martial enterprise, most wise in State policy, most magnanimous in Patriotism, most profitable to human Society, and most pleasing to the heavenly Makers and Rulers of the World.
>
> Nor was this all. We need not hesitate to say that Julian was helped by the supernatural agency of spiritual powers in this bold enterprise. If we believe that Christianity is the kingdom of light, and that Heathenism is the realm of darkness; if we give credence to our Lord's promise that the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against His Church (which implies that they will attempt to do so); if we accept St. Paul's saying that what the Heathen offered at their altars they sacrificed to devils and not to God, we must suppose that the Powers of Darkness would be stirred by new hopes at Julian's accession, and would be ready to ally themselves with the Emperor of the world in prosecuting his magnificent work—that of their own restoration and aggrandisement. The opportunity also was favourable, above all hope. The prospect of victory was cheering beyond all precedent.

But the prospect was delusive, and Julian's attempt to subvert Christianity and restore heathenism was favourable in its result to the one and disastrous to the other. The schisms of the Church were healed by the persecution of the Pagan Emperor, and it is hardly too much to say that the dominion of Arianism, which had reigned triumphant at Constantinople for over forty years, could not have been overthrown in its own chosen seat had it not been for the reaction consequent on the attempt of Julian to restore Paganism. This paved the way for the great Council of Constantinople, with the story of which the present volume finishes. It is true that then, as often in Ecclesiastical history, the treasure was but in earthen vessels, as we are reminded by such a graphic sketch of the outer aspect of the Council as is presented by the late Dean of Westminster in his *Christian Institutions*. But, as was so often the case, Dean Stanley confined himself to the outer aspect. The decisions of that Council, arrived at "not by human aid, but "by the might of the Eternal Son of God, and "by the Grace of God the Holy Ghost, whose "presence and guidance were promised by Christ "to the Church," have had their influence on the Universal Church to this day, and justify the chant of triumph with which the beloved and revered author of the work before us concludes his deeply interesting volume:—

> The storm was now past. The Vessel of the Church,

* *A Church History.* From the Council of Nicæa, to the Council of Constantinople. By Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln.—London: Rivingtons, 1882.

piloted by her Divine Lord, passed from that troubled sea, on which she had been tossed for more than half a century, and glided peaceably into the harbour of the true Faith which has been undisturbed for fifteen hundred years.

The past is a pledge of the future. In every age of the Church, when the night is dark, and the winds and waves are high, and the Apostolic Ship may seem to be foundering in the deep, His Presence is with her. Especially in these latter days, when the fiercest tempest may be expected to rage against her, the eye of Faith, mindful of the past, and hopeful for the future, will see His bright Form—made more bright by the contrast with the thick gloom around—walking on the waves in the dark night, and treading on the foaming billows of human pride and worldly presumption, and on the surge of lawlessness and unbelief, and making it a pavement for His feet, and coming near to the ship, and cheering with His divine voice those who, in obedience to His commands and relying on His promises, are there toiling in the storm. And at length, in the last watch of the night, He will still the tempest, so that there will be a great calm, and will bring them in safety to the land of everlasting life, "where they would be."

NEW NOVELS.

Holme Lee's new novel, *A Poor Squire*,* is a graceful and pleasant little story, which, though not containing anything which will unduly excite the reader's interest or interfere with his legitimate repose, is very attractive, and will probably stand out favourably in his memory from among the ordinary ruck of modern novels. The plot is of the simplest, and though the course of true love does not altogether run smooth, the difficulties of that course are already in the past when the story opens, and are only retrospectively recorded. The hero is a good specimen of a class peculiar to our own country—one of those long-descended commoners who are fully entitled to spurn the mushroom peer, but are too polite to do so. The Squires of Oak Royal, "a manor-house, such as "there are many through the length and breadth "of England," had dwelt in the ancestral abode, among the old surroundings, from time immemorial, and the picture which Holme Lee presents of that abode and its surroundings is most creditable to the descriptive skill of the author. We seem to realise the quaint old house with its ancient garden, so vividly depicted by the novelist; and our interest in the fortunes of the dweller in it, who is the hero of the present story, is increased by the realisation of his surroundings which has thus been rendered possible. The "Poor Squire," at the time that we are first introduced to him, is not only poor when judged from a financial standpoint, but yet more poor in that his life's romance has been rudely dispelled, and he is apparently settling down into a misanthropic old bachelor, a type of character very unfamiliar at Oak Royal, where hitherto father had been succeeded by son with unvarying regularity from generation to generation. Arthur Verulam, the present squire, had had his romance, and for a time all went well; but Alice Holt, the lady of his affections, unfortunately failed to appreciate the charms of Oak Royal, and showed that she felt it dull and gloomy, so that the old Squire, Arthur's father, whose affection for his family was tempered by his affection for the ancestral home, left all the outlying portion of his property away from his eldest son, who was about to marry so unappreciative and unsympathising a young lady. It therefore happened that on his father's death, Arthur was suddenly revealed in the character of a poor squire, and Miss Holt's family, which had never been very keen for the match, broke it off by the exercise of a somewhat undue pressure on the young lady. All this had happened before the reader is introduced to Oak Royal and its squire, and the two pleasantly-written volumes are confined to narrating how Arthur Verulam succeeded, after all, in wooing Alice Holt for his wife, despite the unfortunate circumstance that, after being parted from him, the young lady had engaged herself to a very rich nobleman, whose only drawback was that he was a contemporary of her father's. When the squire has once made up his mind to cut out the elderly suitor, he finds Alice ready enough to fall into the suggestion, and, looking back on the story after closing the book, it is somewhat difficult to remember how the contents of the two volumes have been made up. For there is nothing to interrupt the progress of his courtship, as the elderly nobleman retires from the contest in the most graceful manner. But, despite the deficiency of plot, Holme Lee's novel is very pleasant reading, containing as it does many attractive pictures of scenery and some clever sketches of character. It is not often that a book so slight in itself is at the same time so attractive, and we can with confidence recommend it to the notice of our readers.

We have already had occasion to notice the increasing prevalence of the custom which permits authors to publish volumes of detached stories under the misleading title of a three-volume novel. *Lady Deane*† is a short story, filling only about two-thirds of a single volume, and the remaining space is filled by three or four narratives of varying merits. Mrs. Adams may always be trusted to write grammar, and to avoid nonsense, and for these two qualifications she deserves our warmest gratitude. The tales before us, if they will add little to her reputation, are not likely to injure it, and they will be read with the moderate enjoyment and approval, which is all their author probably expected to arouse. *Lady Deane* is a sad little story of a selfish, exacting woman, united to a careless, good-tempered man, of the type better expressed by the word jolly than by any more classical term. His wife's bitter temper and unworthy prying gradually alienate his affection, and he takes to the bottle for consolation. Naturally, this makes matters worse, and after a threat from his wife to hold up his failings as a warning to their only son, the wretched man commits suicide. The son, Jasper, believes his father's death to be the result of accident, until a visitation from the world of spirits arouses his suspicion. We are not fond of reproachful ghosts in modern novels, but what Shakspeare permitted far be it from us to condemn. The naturally gloomy temper of the young man becomes gradually so much affected that he too, commits suicide when travelling in the Alps, and his mother, the source of all these misfortunes, does not long survive their terrible retribution. "Mrs. Armitage" is a pretty Anglo-Indian story, and "The Blind Spinner," though the shortest and slightest, is one of the best of all. A vein of sadness runs through all, but the tales are not—if we except, perhaps, "Lady Deane"—in the least morbid, and, on the whole, we have great pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

* *A Poor Squire.* By Holme Lee. In Two Vols.—London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1882.

† *Lady Deane.* By Mrs. Leith Adams. In Three Vols. London: Chapman and Hall, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Cassell recommence this month one of the most popular of their many popular serials, and their reproduction of *The Bible Educator*, of which the Editor now fills the high post of Dean of Wells, is very appropriate at the present time when Biblical inquiry is so rife. The success which attended the earlier issue, showing the public appreciation of the labours of the learned staff of contributors which Dr. Plumptre had gathered round him, is a good omen for the present venture, which is to be completed in twenty-four monthly parts; and those who have not before made acquaintance with so useful and valuable a summary of the results of modern study and research, devoted to the elucidation, not the disparagement of Holy Scripture, will be glad of the opportunity now afforded to them of doing so. Another reissue commencing this April is *Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes*, showing that the educational zeal of the firm is not confined to the training of the mind. We are glad to welcome such an acknowledgment of the truth of the maxim that "All work and no play makes Jack "a dull boy" as is supplied by this guide to healthy and innocent recreation, good alike for body and mind.

The latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's *School Class Books*, is an edition of the second and third books of *Livy* intended for the use of the more advanced pupils in schools. It has been entrusted to Mr. Stephenson, Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, and formerly Fellow of Christ's. The text which he has adopted is that of Madwig, and in addition to two admirable introductory essays—one explaining the history of the period between the expulsion of the kings, and the overthrow of the Decemvirate, with which the author deals in the text, and the other discussing the author's method—he has contributed some useful notes dealing with Latin style in general, and the peculiarities of Livy's own style in particular. We are glad to find that, though he does not altogether discard translations in his notes, he is more sparing of them than some of the other editors employed in this series. Some of his predecessors have indulged their taste for translation to so undue an extent as almost to overpass the limit which separates the compiler of notes from the supplier of a crib; but Mr. Stephenson has avoided this error, and his notes though not shirking any real difficulty, do not go too far in the assistance which they render to the pupil.

Messrs. Griffith and Farran's *Anniversary Text-book* contains a verse of Scripture bearing directly on the spiritual life and a parallel verse of sacred poetry for every day of the year. The text and the verse seem, as a rule, to be well selected as illustrating each other, and the neat little volume forms a pleasant addition to the already large supply of birthday books.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The French Gallery for which Mr. Wallis caters so well is always an interesting exhibition, and that for 1882 is no exception to the rule. Unfortunately, it proved on Saturday last to be also, no exception to the rule that it is hopeless to attempt to see the pictures there exhibited at the private view. Perhaps it was not quite so crowded as usual, but the fair visitors were as determined as usual to show that—

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.

As far as we could judge in the intervals of lively conversation and through the opaque bodies of the conversers, who stood as a rule with their backs to the pictures, but so close to the wall that no one could get between, there is a great deal worth looking at this season. The sensation of the year is M. Bastien Le Page's *Mendiant*, which was one of the attractions of last year's Salon—a large and powerfully realistic work, but not one which will arouse any covetous desire in the spectator's mind. We cannot say the same of the striking Eastern pictures in which Professor Müller shows his mastery of composition and colour, or of the wonderful landscapes of Herr Heffner. The two large works of the latter (49) and (82) are enough to arouse a sensation of covetous desire in the breast of anyone who can appreciate the poetry of landscape, apart from any special beauty in the scene represented, and there are not a few among the slighter studies from nature by the same artist, which are exhibited by themselves on the upper floor of the French Gallery, which make our mouths water.

Never before has such a musical programme been offered to the public as that just issued by the Royal Italian Opera Company, Covent Garden. The promoters are evidently desirous of showing what can be done when they are freed from the trammels of opposition. Nothing more could be done, as a fact, in the way of satisfying the aspirations of the musical section of the community. The great masters have all been placed under contribution; and we find the chief works of such artists as Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rossini, Gounod, Donizetti, and Verdi are represented to the full. The list of artistes embraces Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Sembrich, Madame Fursch-Madier, Madame Pauline Lucca, and a host of talented individuals whose fame has been established on the Continent, but who will appear in England for the first time.

The *Athenæum* says:—Mr. Spencer's new work, *Political Institutions* (part v. of the *Principles of Sociology*), will be out before Easter. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Spencer is going to lecture during his tour in the United States. He has positively declined proposals made to him do so.

Professor Blackie has quite recovered from his recent illness, and is busy correcting the proof-sheets of a new book on questions bearing upon the Highlands, land, religion, literature, &c., in a series of dialogues or conversations. The title of the volume will be *Altarona; or, My Box in the Highlands*, &c. It may be expected immediately after Easter.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish early in May, in their *Golden Treasury Series*, a volume of select *Speeches and Table-Talk of Mahomed*, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, the editor of Lane's *Arabic Lexicon*, and of the *Selections from the Koran*, issued two years ago in Trübner's *Oriental Series*. The *Golden Treasury* volume will present, not a cento of extracts from a number of chapters, but a short series of entire chapters, chosen with the view of illustrating the development of Mahomed's style and of his method of inculcating his doctrines. Nevertheless, it is believed that the volume will contain practically all that the Arabian prophet definitely prescribed and formulated in matters of creed and civil and criminal law; and will also serve to show how little of the modern refinements of Islam is really included in the Koran.

A member of the Chinese Legation at Washington has recently completed a very interesting document, which has been forwarded by the Chinese Minister to the United States to the Foreign Office at Pekin, as one of the official documents of his legation. This is nothing less than a complete translation of the Constitution of the United States into Chinese, accompanied by an elaborate commentary, both by Mr. Tsai Sih Yung, one of the young attachés of the legation. It appears that Mr. Tsai Sih Yung is not more than 33 years of age, and he has been for about three years in America. Some interesting personal details concerning him are furnished by the *Nation*. It is stated that he comes of a distinguished family, whose preserved memorial tablets cover a space of more than 1,000 years. Three generations back one of his ancestors was Prime Minister of China—a very unusual honour for a pure Chinese under a Tartar dynasty. Mr. Tsai himself, while in China, took his bachelor's degree in the public examinations at Canton, and is thus a Chinese of the Chinese—one of the literati. After taking his bachelor's degree he entered the Chinese College of Dr. Martin, at Pekin, and devoted two years to the study of English. In 1878 he went to America, and while in Washington formed a friendship with one of the astronomers at the Royal Observatory there, which led to some results. Here he also devoted a year to the study of the American Constitution. He then gradually executed the translation, the accompanying commentary being the fruit of much conversation, of visits to the Houses of Congress, to the Supreme Court, &c., and especially of an assiduous study by Mr. Tsai of the various functions of the departments of the American Government, based on reading, conversation, and personal visits. The mastering of the Constitution in its various phases and ramifications was a work of great difficulty, but the young student successfully accomplished the task. The translation he has laboriously executed has been subjected to a careful examination by the well-known Dr. Williams, of Yale College, who found but two trifling errors in the first draft. Mr. Tsai has had a high literary distinction conferred upon him for his work, which will be found very valuable by the Chinese authorities at Pekin.

The report just issued by the Director of the National Gallery states, that the trustees have applied to the Treasury with a view to securing a safe and appropriate site for Sir R. Westmacott's huge marble vase, known as the Waterloo vase. It was originally placed in the hall of the National Gallery, and long occupied much space in the South Kensington Museum, and the authorities of that establishment now desire its removal. The National Gallery has been visited by 958,000 persons on the public days during 1881, showing a daily average of attendance on such days (208 in number) of 4,609 visitors. The much-demanded *Catalogue of the Pictures of Foreign Schools*, which has long been unobtainable, is now in the press. It has been considerably revised. The new abridged edition of the sixpenny catalogue has been issued. The report states that more copies are made of two Greuzes and the "Peasant Boy," by Murillo, than of any other pictures.

It is said that Lord Winchilsea sent the following reply to a request from Northampton for a subscription to a flower show:—"Sir, I think that the town of Northampton, having been fortunate enough to secure the flowers of Mr. Labouchere's eloquence and the fruits of Mr. Bradlaugh's philosophy, stands in no need of any other horticultural exhibition."

"Atlas," in the *World*, says Captain Shaw has made his report, after a survey of some eight, I believe, of the London theatres, and so strong is the condemnation, and so vast the alterations proposed, that the Board of Works decline to deal with the matter, and have referred it to the Home Secretary. If what I hear be true, the Opéra Comique takes *pas* and precedence for safety among the houses reported on. Then follows the Gaiety. Drury Lane and the Adelphi do not obtain much praise. If the recommendations of the report be insisted on—and if they are not, what was the use of calling on Captain Shaw to make them?—several fashionable London theatres will have to be closed for months while the alterations are made.

Apropos of the impending coronation of Milan I., King of Servia, it is interesting to know that the British Museum possesses an original charter in the Servian language, dated A.D. 1395, to which is appended, by strands of red and white silk, a wax impression of the great seal of Stephen Dabisha, King of Servia and Bosnia, which resembles in general characteristics of design the great seal of Richard II. of England.

In addition to "The Phryne," "Wedded," and "Day Dreams" which are intended for the forthcoming Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton showed in his studio last Sunday a small study for his contribution to the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's. This is said to be a grand composition of figures in the destruction of the Deluge; in the centre is an athlete trying to save two young creatures, who cling to his arms as he strides through the rising waters.

It has been officially represented to the Turkish authorities that the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople is in urgent need of repairs. During the later years of the reign of Abdul-Medjid, says the *Chronique des Arts*, the ancient church of Justinian was the subject of extensive repairs under the direction of Signor Fossati, including the use of strong armatures of iron, intended to consolidate the structure. At present the very dome itself is declared to be in a dangerous state.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. J ur A
2. U ra L
3. M uft I
4. B arsa C
5. O mphal E

Note.—Those who have given different answers to Light 4 are requested to state their grounds, and if reasonable they will be entertained. The Editor does not profess to be a judge of every variety of Bordeaux.

Correct solutions have been received from Alice, Alga, Arab, Bruce, Conjecture, Cousins, Chestnut, Cymro, Cipher, Elsie, Gué de Roi, Gaffer, Hampton Courtier, Hero, Jib, Kethe, Katydid, Lavecrep, Land o' Nod, Lathyra, Lanco, Libys, M. A. E. B., Mac, Mrs. Mums, Mere Hazard, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Quiz, Queenie, Roslyn, Roma, Sparks, Spero, Seaweed, Two Countesses, Tutamen, Wylmcote, Work, X., Zanga, and Zoubia—43 correct, 17 incorrect, total, 60.

Jumbo.—The Editor cannot consider the state of Adam in Paradise before the fall as describable by a "world of moan."

Hero and M. A. E. B. are credited with correct solutions to Acrostic, No. 4.

The Editor begs to apologise to X. for not having stated before that she was credited with a correct solution to Acrostic, No. 3.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 7.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Proem.

This "he is not, but departed,
"For" my second "never dies."

1.

This and tender were her eyes,
"Like the stars so still and saint-like
Gazing downwards from the skies."

2.

Thus sang the bells from Strasbourg tower
Through the dark and stormy hour:
"——— lentos
Dissipo ventos,
Paco cruentos."

3.

"List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines of the forest;
List to a tale of Love in ——— home of the happy."

4.

"Take thy banner! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave
When the battle's —— wail
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale."

ALOUD AND ALOW.

We're displeased with you, General, deeply;
For your swagger all Europe alarms;
Peace—you know it—we value not cheaply,
Yet you rouse all the nations to arms.

Do not mind me, dear Skobeleff, though I
Reproach and reprove in this way;
My heart is with you, and you know I
Do not really intend what I say.

Would you make us of Prussia the foemen?
Would you Austria league with the Turks?
More than Germans, *mein Gott!* I love no men:
I renounce you, your words, and your works.

Do not heed my rebuke: it is merely
An amende that my uncle exacts;
Though aloud I must blame you severely,
None the less I approve of your acts.

Russia is not the mischievous mystic
You paint her—a dreamer of dreams,
At the head of a horde Panslavistic
Full of fearful and furibund schemes.

So I say; but my word do not credit;
Since the truth is the opposite quite—
Yet you need not proclaim that I said it,
Should you speak at the Cercle to-night.'

Now begone from my presence, sir—vanish!
If again you my anger provoke
You shall learn that we know when to banish,
And that banishment here is no joke.

Go! I can't keep my countenance longer.
I approve, though I seem to restrain.
And though next time I say something stronger,
Keep at it—offend me again.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. G. S. Allen, to Vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe. Patron, Mr. J. Fielden.

Rev. Bennett-Forster, to Vicarage of Bobbing, Kent. Patron, the Rev. George Stringer Simpson, M.A., of Rose-hill, near Sittingbourne.

Rev. A. W. Booker, to Vicarage of Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

Rev. F. H. Burrows, Curate of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, to be Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester.

Rev. T. H. Bywater, Christ's College, Cambridge, Curate of the Parish Church, Leeds, to Vicarage of Outwood, near Wakefield.

Rev. J. G. Chester, to Vicarage of Chicheley. Patron, Mr. Charles Anthony Chester, Chicheley Hall, Bucks.

Rev. C. Davis, to be Chaplain of the Gloucester Workhouse.

Rev. F. W. Dodd, to Vicarage of All Saints, Islington.

Rev. F. S. Forster, to Vicarage of Chipping Campden.

Rev. E. Hacking, Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester, to be Diocesan Inspector for Derbyshire.

Rev. A. G. Jackson, Curate of St. Thomas's, Regent-street, and Chaplain to the Newport Market Refuge, to be Chaplain of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill.

Rev. T. H. Janson, to Vicarage of Oldland St. Ann, Bristol.

Rev. H. J. Jauncey, Curate of St. George's, Bolton-le-Moors, to Incumbency of the Church of the Saviour, Bolton-le-Moors. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. H. Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, to Rectory of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's. Patron, Sir Charles Bunbury.

Rev. G. J. Jones, Curate of St. John's, Westminster, to Incumbency of Christ Church, Forest-hill.

Rev. W. V. Lloyd, Chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh, to Rectory of Haseibech, Northamptonshire. Patron, Viscountess Milton.

Rev. G. G. Maclean, to Vicarage of Southrop.

Rev. G. Mallett, to Chaplaincy of the Mariners' Chapel, Gloucester.

Rev. S. T. Mosse, to Vicarage of Somerby, Leicestershire. Patron, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Leicester.

Rev. H. C. Smith, to Vicarage of Marston Meysey.

Rev. J. Temple, to Vicarage of Bothenhampton, Dorset, Patron, Sir Molyneaux Hyde Nepean, Bart.

Rev. H. W. Wilson, to Rectory of Over Worton, Oxon. Patron Mrs. A. R. Wilson. And Vicar of Nether Worton, Oxon. Patron Mr. John Beauchamp Hayes.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON:—Revs. Andrew O'Brien Brandon, B.A., to St. Mark's, Dalston; Augustus Castle Cleary, to St. John-the-Evangelist, Kilburn; Robert Rochfort Forlong, B.A., to St. Paul, Lisson-grove; John Greatheed, M.A., to St. Olave, Hanbury-street, Mile-end; James Abbott Lloyd, M.A., to St. Peter, Stepney; Percy Watkins Myles, B.A., to St. George, Old Brentford; William Bernard Sisam, B.A., to St. Paul's, Camden New Town; Arthur Chorley Woodhouse, M.A., to St. Anne, Brookfield.

LICENCE TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Revs. Edwin Thomas James Marriner, B.A., to Marden, Wilts; Angus Macdonald, to Ramsbury-cum-Axford, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

March 20, at Marton Vicarage, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, B.A., Vicar of Marton-with-Torksey, for forty-three years Vicar of the former parish, in his 81st year.

March 21, at Felpham Rectory, Bognor, Matthew Parrington, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Sub-Dean, Vicar of Felpham, and Rural Dean, aged 74.

March 23, at the University College Hospital, the Rev. A. J. N. Macdonald, only son of N. W. Macdonald Esq., of Priory Field House, Taunton, aged 30.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Magdalene College the open scholarships have been adjudged as follows:—Hill, King's College School, London, a scholarship of £60; Kelk, Leeds Grammar School, a Milner scholarship of £80.

At a congregation on Thursday it was resolved, on the recommendation of the Council of the Senate, and in accordance with the provisions of the new University statutes, that the limits of the several terms for the academical year 1882-3 should be fixed as follows:—The Michaelmas term of 1882 to commence on Sunday, October 1, and end on Tuesday, December 19. The Lent term of 1883 to commence on Monday, January 8, and end on Tuesday, March 20. The Easter term of 1883 to commence on Tuesday, April 10, and end on Sunday, June 24. It was further resolved that each undergraduate shall be required to reside three-fourths of each term in order to keep the same.

The University seal was affixed to a release to the trustees of the Selwyn Divinity School, and the deficit of £140 19s. 3d., the cost of the building, was charged to be building fund of the University. The amount received from the trustees was £10,743 13s. 4d., the total cost of the Divinity school was £10,884 13s.

The Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Master of Magdalene College, was appointed an examiner for the Winchester Reader prizes.

Also the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—E. G. King, Sidney Sussex.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. H. Reynolds, King's; A. G. Parker, E. Rice, Jesus.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We are in a position to state that, as a protest against the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green, vestments were adopted for the first time on Mid-Lent Sunday in several churches. This, we venture to say, is the most practical way of supporting the cause.—*Church Times.*

Arrangements have already been made to enable unpaid lay-readers in the diocese of London to go through a course of training at Keble College, Oxford, during the month of July, on similar lines to the very successful undertaking of last year. The readers will be at liberty to stay one, two, three, three, or four weeks, as may suit their convenience.

Bach's "Passion" music (St. Matthew) will be sung at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday next, at seven p.m.

The Hon. C. L. Wood has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Standard*:—

Sir,—Allow me to state, in reference to the continued imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green, a fact connected with the prosecution which is not as widely known as it ought to be.

One of the three promoters of the suit against Mr. Green, and without whom it could not have been instituted, is a man who had been previously sentenced to six months' hard labour for embezzling money which belonged to his employers.

Have we not a right to ask that the Church Association, whose avowed object is the vindication of the law, should at least in future be a little more particular in the selection of its instruments? And does not justice require that an imprisonment effected through such an agency should be brought to a close without further delay?

It is no secret that all the circumstances of the case will be found in the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

10, *Belgrave-square, March* 28. CHARLES L. WOOD.

There will be a service at the Temple Church on Good Friday evening, at seven o'clock, when the Master of the Temple, Dr. Vaughan, will preach. The usual orders of admission will not be necessary on this occasion.

The Bishop of Bedford held a confirmation service on Sunday afternoon at the parish church of St. Luke's, Old-street, E.C., at which the candidates for the holy rite were very numerous.

The Rev. T. W. Mossman, who has been expelled from the English Church Union for claiming to ordain a priest, has written to the *Church Review*:—"To the best of my belief, I have never claimed to hold Episcopal rank *through the O.C.R.* [the italics are Mr. Mossman's]. My connection with that order causes the inference to seem a very probable one."

The following services are now celebrated in Westminster Abbey:—Every morning there is (during school term) the Westminster School service at 7.45 a.m. In addition to this there is a daily service at 8.30 a.m. This is becoming well attended and much appreciated. On *all Sundays* there is Holy Communion at eight and at noon. On Saints' Days Holy Communion at noon. (The school on these days have possession of the Abbey till nine.) On all Saints' Days a sermon at three p.m. A seven p.m. evening service on Sundays in Lent, from Easter to end of July, and it is intended to resume them in Advent.

The preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for April are as follows:—2nd—morning, the Rev. Prebendary Leathes, D.D.; evening, the Ven. W. E. Matthew, Archdeacon of Colombo. 7th (Good Friday)—morning (10.30), the Rev. J. H. Coward, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; afternoon, (3.15), the Rev. Prebendary Dyne, D.D.; evening, the Rev. W. H. Hutchings, Sub-Warden of Clewer. 9th (Easter Day)—morning, the Dean; evening, the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 10th—morning, the Rev. D. Trinder, vicar of Highgate; evening, the Rev. N. Dawes, vicar of St. Mary, Charterhouse. 23rd—morning, the Rev. Prebendary Kempe; evening, the Rev. C. W. Furse, vicar of Cuddesdon, and Principal of the Theological College. 30th—morning, the Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones; evening, the Rev. H. M. Villiers, vicar of St. Paul's, Wilton-place. Canon Liddon will preach on Sunday afternoons as Canon in residence.

The following will be the division of the services on Good Friday at Lichfield Cathedral:—7.30, Metrical Litany and meditation on the way to Calvary; nine, Matins and addresses on the first three words; twelve, Ante-Communion and addresses on fourth and fifth words; and three, Litany and addresses on sixth and seventh words. The Bishop will give the meditation and addresses, and the Dean will preach at the 7.30 Evensong.

At Hereford Cathedral a course of sermons will be preached at evening service on the first six days of Holy Week by the Archdeacon of Meath. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Dr. Reichel's subject will be "Our Lord's Great Prophetic Discourse"; on Thursday, "The Holy Eucharist;" and on Good Friday, "The Atonement." After the sermon on Good Friday the latter part of the Communion Service will be chanted. On Easter Monday the latter portion of the *Messiah* will be sung, in place of the anthem, at the evening service.

Meetings of the Cathedral Establishments Commission were held on March 20th and 27th. There were present Lord Blachford, the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Sir Walter James, Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., and the secretary, Mr. Ellicott.

The recent circular of the Archbishop of Canterbury has already borne much fruit, as evinced by a large increase in the number of emigrants leaving the kingdom at the present time, who are furnished with the commendatory letters from their parish clergyman. Chaplains have been appointed at the various ports of embarkation, and both at New York and Quebec arrangements are being made for the emigrants to be met on arrival by a chaplain specially appointed for the work. The Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, who is the superintendent appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to organise the scheme sketched out by the Archbishop, has left Liverpool in the Allan steamer *Circassian* with a party of over 200, who are proceeding under his auspices to different parts of Canada, a great many going right through to Manitoba. They are said to be a very fine class of emigrants, consisting of farmers, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, &c.

The Rev. Arthur Robins and his parishioners are about to place a memorial window in the chancel of the parish church of Holy Trinity, Windsor, as a thankoffering for the deliverance of the Queen on the 2nd ult. from the assassination attempted by Roderick Maclean.

The Rev. Prebendary Brook has just issued a letter to the beneficed clergy of the diocese of London, thanking them for the confidence placed in him by electing him as a Proctor in Convocation. His name, he says, was proposed both in the Archdeaconry of London and in that of Middlesex without any knowledge on his part, and that he had no intention of seeking so responsible a post. But considering the peculiar circumstances of the case in the Archdeanery of London, he thought it right to let his name stand when it was so unexpectedly proposed.

The Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Deane, Q.C.), attended on Monday at his Grace's principal registry at Doctor's Commons, and instituted the Rev. Bennett Forster, M.A., to the vicarage of Bobbing, Kent, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Walter Ottley, on the presentation of the Rev. George Stringer Simpson, M.A., of Rose-hill, near Sittingbourne, patron thereof in full right.

It will be remembered that by the will of the late Dean Stanley a sum of £3,000 was bequeathed in trust to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster as a contribution towards securing the free admission to the public to those portions of the Abbey for entrance to which a small fixed charge has hitherto been made. The Dean and Chapter have resolved to carry out the late Dean's wishes by admitting the public without charge on Tuesdays, in addition to the free admission which is already given on Mondays. The proposed change will, it is calculated, after allowing for the interest of the bequest, entail a loss on the annual amount of the admission fund of about £120. The whole sum received for admission to the Abbey is devoted, after payment of the very moderate remuneration made to the guides, to ornamental and other purposes connected with the interior of the Abbey. It is a fund from which provision has been made for some of the most essential of the improvements which have been effected of late years within the Abbey, and as the insufficiency of the means left at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter for the maintenance of so important and costly a fabric, gives it a value out of all proportion to its absolute amount, it is not thought wise in the interest of the Abbey or the public to diminish it further than by the extension of free admission to Tuesdays on and after Tuesday in Easter week next.

The preachers at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for April are as follows:—2nd—morning, the Archdeacon of Colombo; evening, the Rev. Canon Prothero. 7th (Good Friday)—morning, the Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake, Assistant-Chaplain; evening, the Rev. Frederic Wallis, Dean and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. 9th—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. 16th—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. J. Lindsay, rector of St. Clement Danes. 23rd—morning, the Rev. Professor Momerie, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; evening, the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's. 30th—morning, the Rev. W. E. Light, rector of St. James's, Dover; evening, the Rev. R. Wood, rector of Halstead.

The Rev. Gordon Calthrop preached the Lent lecture at St. Alphage, London-wall, on Friday evening, to a numerous and appreciative congregation. His sermon was very striking and original, founded on Ps. cxxvii. 2. The preacher illustrated his statements by an apt quotation from Tennyson's choric song of "The Lotos-Eaters," and by a reference to the picture of "The Sleeping Christian Martyr." The sermon last evening was preached by Prebendary Cadman.

An interesting meeting was held on Monday evening last, March 27, at the house of Mr. Francis Smith, 132, King Henry's-road, to present Mr. John Blockley with a testimonial in recognition of his long services as organist of St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead. The meeting was numerously attended by the subscribers, and several letters were read from those who were not able to be present, expressing kind feeling towards Mr. Blockley. The testimonial consisted of a Russia leather blotting case, with a suitable inscription, and enclosing £83 18s. 6d., subscribed by many of the older members of the congregation and by some of the clergy who have officiated in the church. It was presented by Mr. Holman, who was for many years churchwarden, with a short address, and was acknowledged by Mr. Blockley in appropriate terms. Mr. Blockley began his services in 1848 in the temporary church, eight years before the permanent building was opened, and continued them to the end of 1881, a period of thirty-three years; and a large sum was raised by him for the reconstruction of the organ by Messrs. Bevington in its present excellent condition.

Two memorial windows have just been placed in St. Matthew's Church, Sydenham, by Messrs. J. C. and F. Hardy and the Misses Hardy. One represents the call of St. Andrew and St. Peter, and the other the raising of Peter's wife's mother. There has also been added to this church an elaborately finished altar frontal with designs commemorative of the preaching of St. John the Baptist.

A special service will be held in the choir of Westminster Abbey on the Wednesday in Holy Week (April 5), at 7.30 p.m., at which Dr. Bridge's oratorio, "Mount Moriah," will be rendered with full orchestra. The entrance for the public will be by the north door in St. Margaret's Churchyard, which will be opened at seven o'clock. It is requested that no applications be made for tickets for reserved seats. A collection will be made at the close of the service, the balance of which, after payment of necessary expenses, will be devoted to the Westminster Hospital.

The Rev. A. G. Jackson, of St. Thomas's, Regent-street, having just received an important appointment, has resigned the assistant curacy, which he has held for upwards of six years. It is proposed to present him with a farewell address, together with some substantial memorial of the happy relations existing between him and the congregation.

A misapprehension as to the nature and effect of the proposed discontinuance of the office of Vicar of Walton upon the next avoidance of the living is corrected by a letter from Mr. Forwood, one of the trustees of the Liverpool Bishopric Fund, in the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Under a private Act of Parliament, a vicar and rector, with coequal authority, are bound to perform the same duties in Walton parish church. Both livings are in private patronage. The present rector is patron of the vicarage, and may appoint whom he pleases to the office. Thus the income of the living would continue to be paid for an office which it is not only unnecessary but undesirable to perpetuate. Not one farthing of the funds can be allocated to any other purpose in the parish, and as the income is increasing yearly in amount, one individual—not the parish—will benefit therefrom. Under the purchase scheme a sum of money will be paid to the patron of the living, out of the Bishopric Endowment Fund, as compensation for being deprived of the patronage. "In return for this investment of their funds the trustees of the bishopric endowment will receive, in lieu of the interest they at present obtain on their investments, a sum sufficient, with the other funds at their disposal, to provide an Episcopal stipend of £4,200 per annum. In other words, they will earn about £450 per annum on their investments more than they do at present. The surplus from the vicarage is to go to the benefit of Walton, and this will, I expect, amount to about £1,000 per annum. If the proposed purchase were not effected, the above sums of £450 and £1,000 per annum would go into the pocket of a of the office of vicar—an office which, as I have aleady shown, is not required. Under such circumstances, the trustees and all who have been consulted consider the proposed purchase is a desireable one from every point of view, and as much, if not more, for the parishioners of Walton than for anyone else."

On Friday the Old Testament Company finished their seventy-fourth session at the Jerusalem Chamber. The following members attended:—The Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Bently, Dr. Chance, Mr. Cheyne, Mr. Driver, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Professor Lumby, Mr. Sayce, Dr. Robertson Smith, Professor Wright, and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary). Communications were received from the Bishop of Llandaff, Principal Douglas, and Mr. Geden, who were unable to be present. The second revision of the prophetical books was continued as far as the end of Ezekiel xviii.

On Tuesday week a confirmation was held at Her Majesty's prison, Westminster, by the Bishop of Derry, acting for the Bishop of London. The service comprised a shortened form of Matins, said by the Rev. J. W. Horsley, of Her Majesty's prison, Clerkenwell, followed by the Confirmation Service, with two addresses from the Bishop. There were in all fourteen candidates, who had been prepared for the sacred rite by the Rev. G. P. Merrick, the chaplain, with the assistance of Mrs. Fludyer, one of the lady-visitors of the prison.

Sir Molyneaux Hyde Nepean, Bart., as patron of the living of Bothenhampton, in Dorset, has just presented the same to the Rev. John Temple, B.A., on the resignation of the Rev. E. J. Towne, and the Bishop of Salisbury has instituted the new vicar to the same.

The non-cathedral town of Leicester was on Saturday morning the scene of a rare and interesting ceremony—namely, an ordination by a Bishop of the diocese. The service was conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L., assistant to the Bishop of Peterborough. There was but one candidate—namely, Mr. J. Holdam, who was ordained to the office of deacon, and subsequently licensed to the curacy of St. Luke's, Leicester.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The dispute between the Bishop of Graham's Town and Dean Williams, of the Cathedral Church, which raises the question of the status of the Church of England in South Africa, came before the Judicial Committee on Wednesday on appeal from the Supreme Court at the Cape. The arguments are not yet concluded

Ten men were charged on Tuesday at Bow-street Police-court with being engaged in a prize fight in St. Andrew's-hall, Tavistock-square, recently occupied as a chapel by Archdeacon Dunbar. The magistrate remanded the prisoners on bail.

A friendly action has been commenced against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., to recover penalties for taking the oath in the House of Commons.

The persons arrested in connection with the Hatton-garden robbery—Fulton, Watson, and their female companions—appeared on Thursday before the Court at Brussels. Their appearance was necessary on account of the claim of the Paris judge for the restitution of jewels, &c., seized at Brussels when they were arrested. Next week they will again appear before the court, which will have to decide an interesting international question, the French and British Governments both demanding their extradition.

The chapel formerly occupied by Archdeacon Dunbar in Tavistock-place was on Monday the scene of a new scandal—a prize fight; and the *Daily News* says that the altar rails were used in the formation of the ring! Sergeant Rowan, on presenting himself at the door, was stopped by a demand of a guinea: but he refused to pay, and insisted on entering. He found the fight begun in earnest—kicking and other acts of brutality being resorted to. Rowan accordingly stepped forward and ordered the proceedings to cease, upon which a great tumult ensued. By this time Inspector Arscott had arrived with a few constables, and in the rush that was made to escape several of the latter were roughly treated. Superintendent Thomson, however, came up with additional aid. One of the combatants and twelve other persons were taken into custody. The affair seems to have been promoted by the sporting fraternity in the East-end. The prisoners were brought up at Bow-street on Thursday and remanded.

It is dangerous to let a clock get wrong when you have people working under short time Acts. A little piece of negligence of this kind cost a Blackburn firm on Thursday £16 2s. in fines for keeping their hands at work seven minutes after closing time.

Emmanuel Sterry was charged at the Bristol Police-court, on Tuesday, with having deserted his wife and family. Sterry was a plasterer and painter; but some time ago he assumed the name of Captain Manuel, and in company with a man named "Lieutenant" Charles, started as a Salvation preacher in the Midlands. The pair went to Ledbury, thence to Kingston, on to Presteign, and next to Leominster, Bromyard, and Worcester. At all these places they had hire halls and taken lodgings, but had left without paying. Collections were made at the close of the services, and as soon as the money had been secured the preachers decamped. At Worcester the police found "Captain" Manuel living with a married woman, who, it was stated, had left Wotton-under-Edge with him. The magistrates sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour, telling him that he was an impostor of the worst description.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday the arguments on the motion for judgment by the nominal plaintiff, Clarke, against Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., in the action for penalties for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without taking the oath, were concluded. Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Baron Huddleston gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of the penalty, £500, without a stay of execution, and ordered the money to be paid into court in a fortnight, the question of costs to be reserved pending the decision of the appeal to the House of Lords.

THE COURT.

Divine service was performed at the Châlet, Mentone, on Sunday morning, in the presence of the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the Royal Household. The Rev. John Woodroffe, Chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone, officiated. The Queen and Princess have taken drives to Rocca, Bruno, Gorbio, Castellare, and Vintimiglia.

Prince Leopold is still confined to his apartments, owing to his recent accident.

The Queen on Tuesday afternoon witnessed from the balcony of her châlet at Mentone the ascent of the balloon "Vulcan," with M. Jovis and a companion, the intention being to cross the Mediterranean. The start was made at five in the afternoon, and, most fortunately, the aëronauts were followed by the yacht of the Marquis de Preaux, for when the balloon was between Monaco and Nice contrary winds compelled M. Jovis to make a descent. He opened a valve and the balloon fell into the sea. An exciting scene ensued, the yacht bearing up under all sail for the balloon, and finally the crew managed very cleverly to rescue the two aëronauts. They were not much the worse for their adventure, and were afterwards landed by the yacht at Port Mentone. Information of their rescue was at once sent to Her Majesty.

On Saturday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the International Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Their Royal Highnesses dined at the Crystal Palace, and returned to London afterwards. The Prince of Wales was present at a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the British Museum in the morning.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Globe Theatre on Tuesday evening. On their return journey to Marlborough House they proceeded by way of the Strand. When nearing Agar-street, one of the horses attached to the carriage occupied by their Royal Highnesses stumbled on the wood pavement and fell. In its efforts to regain a footing it kicked the other horse, which became restive. The police, who had been, as usual, apprised of the Royal visit to the theatre, were in immediate attendance, and whilst the horses' heads were being held, his Royal Highness handed the Princess from the carriage, and escorted her to that containing the Equerries-in-Waiting. Notwithstanding the whole affair only occupied a few minutes, a large crowd assembled, and when it was known that the late occupants of the Royal carriage were the Prince and Princess lusty cheers were given, to which cordial acknowledgments were returned. No further mishap occurred, and the carriages containing their Royal Highnesses and suite entered Marlborough House gates almost simultaneously.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studio of Miss Grant, at Albany-street, Regent's-park, to see the bust and medallion of the late Dean of Westminster. The Prince of Wales presided at Willis's Rooms in the evening at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea. The Marquis of Hamilton and Colonel A. Ellis were in attendance on his Royal Highness.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the three Princesses, will leave London for Sandringham on Tuesday next, and on Saturday, the 8th, the Prince of Wales will go to Portsmouth, where he will be the guest of Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The *British Medical Journal* is informed that the health of Her Majesty and of the Royal Household is and has been very good since their arrival at Mentone. The Queen has settled down to the routine of a calm, retired domestic life, drives and walks daily, and has expressed herself as much pleased with the climate, with her residence, the scenery, and her surroundings. The inhabitants of Mentone and the visitors seem to understand Her Majesty's wishes, and show no obtrusive curiosity. She is allowed to move about all but as one of her own subjects. The weather continues unusually fine; it has ceased to be warm, and is now cool, fresh, and agreeable. So far the usual equinoctial gales have not made their appearance, the barometer keeping about 29deg. Occasional clouds obscure the sky in the morning, under the influence of a south-west wind, but are invariably brushed away by midday by a north-west upper current. Thus outdoor life continues as usual.

Preparations for the forthcoming marriage between Prince Leopold and Princess Helen of Waldeck, which is to take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on or about the 27th of April, were begun on Wednesday. The plans will be the same as on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught. A covered way will be erected at the west end of the chapel, where the Queen, the bride and bridegroom, and all the wedding party will alight on arriving at the chapel and depart after the ceremony. The steps leading to the western entrance of the chapel will also be covered, and the whole of the interior will be handsomely draped. At the top of the steps there will be waiting-rooms fitted up for the accommodation of the Queen and the bride and her attendants. On the south side of the chapel there will be a long covered way through which the carriages of the invited guests will drive to the south porch, through which they will enter to the choir. On the north side there will be another covered way for the convenience of those who have the privilege of entry to the nave. On Tuesday, April 11, the keys of St. George's Chapel will be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that the internal preparations may be proceeded with, and from that date the daily service in the chapel will cease until after the ceremony. The Communion rails will be altered, so as to afford additional room round the altar. The central seats of the choir will be removed, so as to allow the Royal and bridal parties to walk up the centre of the nave and choir to the altar. The guests will occupy the side stalls, and probably an extra row of seats on each side will be provided. The side aisles of the nave will be reserved for visitors, who will be admitted by the Lord Chamberlain's order. The choir will be accommodated in the organ loft. Sir George Elvey will preside at the organ. A new march has been composed for the occasion by M. Gounod.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Thursday's sitting of the Court of Common Council, it was stated that the cost of the Brush electric light in the City had been about the same price as gas; of the Lontin system twice the price, and of the Siemens system 3¾ times more than gas; but the conductors of the Brush system had given notice to increase their price by 10 per cent., and the Siemens authorities to enhance their contract to an extent making it five times the cost of gas. The expense of the improved system of gas lighting in Fleet-street was four times the price of the Brush light.

Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Donald Macleod, editor of *Good Words*, the Orphan Fund of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has obtained a successor to the dog which formerly collected contributions for the fund. The new dog "Help," a splendid Scotch collie, has been presented by Mr. William Riddell, of Dawyk, Stobo, and, like his predecessor, will be taken by railway servants for trips on various lines with a box to receive donations suspended from his neck by a collar.

On Sunday evening a sudden death took place at a religious service at the South London Music Hall. During the singing of the hymn prior to the sermon, a gentleman named Edward Mills, residing in Southwark Bridge-road, was observed to reel forward and fall lifeless to the ground. Dr. Alexander was called in and pronounced life extinct.

A serious riot occurred on Wednesday evening in connection with the Salvation Army services now being held in Oldham. A large number of roughs began shouting and created a great uproar. An endeavour was made to quiet them, but without effect. The mob turned upon those who had attempted to obtain quiet, and kicked them in a shameful manner. The police were called in, and the riot was so great that an end was put to the service long before it should have concluded.

The prize offered by the Cambridge University Syndicate to the junior boy who should stand highest in the late Cambridge Local Examination has been awarded to T. R. Potbury, of the Devon County School, West Buckland, and C. H. Salisbury, of the Cathedral Grammar-school, Wells, as equal in merit. The number of junior boys offering themselves for examinations was 3,571.

Fire broke out shortly before eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning at 17, Little George-street, Hampstead-road. Mrs. Smith left her two children in an upper room while she went to attend to some work in the basement of the house. While she was away the children played with some matches, and set their clothes on fire. The room then caught fire, and the children were burned to death. The mother was severely burned in her attempts to save the children. She did not hear the alarm till the room was in flames. The children's ages were two and four respectively.

A number of London roughs arrived at Surbiton by train on Wednesday, to witness a prize fight, which had been arranged to take place between a man known as "Moss Curley," of Bermondsey, and "Bill Notly," of Walworth. The police, however, had been informed of the affair, and watched the men so closely that the encounter did not take place. The men, on their arrival at Surbiton, divided into two gangs, one taking a boat towards Kingston, and the other going by road to Thames Ditton. Both, finding that they were under strict surveillance, abandoned the idea of forming a ring, and returned whence they came.

The solicitor for Lamson visited Wandsworth gaol on Thursday morning, and had an interview with the convict in the condemned cell. The prisoner has greatly improved in appearance since his incarceration, Mr. Mills says, and is now more collected, and able to express himself with greater clearness than heretofore. Lamson asked eagerly after his relatives, but spoke little about himself, except to say that he felt well.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on the motion of Mr. Freeman, for the Finance Committee, it was agreed that the Vestries and District Boards of the metropolis should be requested to pay the School Board rate on the amounts contributed by the Treasury for Government property in various districts, these contributed amounts not being included in the valuation list. It was stated that some of the districts had not paid on previous amounts received, and that the Treasury would be informed of these cases. The Board then resumed the discussion on the higher elementary education question. An amendment by Miss Taylor that a head mistress should be the teacher of advanced boys and girls was rejected, the mover and seconder only voting for it. The Board adjourned until April 20.

From Nottingham is reported the death this week, at the age of 79 years, of Mr. Sydney Smith, the inventor of the steam-pressure gauge, and many other important engineering appliances. Mr. Smith was a native of Derby, und was educated at Repton Grammar School. His early business life was spent with his father, a civil engineer at Derby: he founded the well-known Nottingham firm of Smith Brothers and Co., engineers, Hyson-green. By the invention of the steam-pressure gauge in 1847 his name became widely known in the engineering world. George Stephenson was so impressed with the importance of this appliance that he gave the utmost publicity to the invention, which has since been of the greatest service in the saving of life and property. Among other inventions due to Mr. Smith's ingenuity may be mentioned the rotary steam-engine, a rotary stocking-frame, a spring safety-valve for regulating the pressure of steam in boilers, a self-acting damper regulator for engine furnaces, and a portable gas apparatus for use in public and domestic institutions. The principle of the last invention has been successfully applied in the lighting of railway stations. Mr. Smith was also one of the first engineers to construct barges made of forged plates for canal traffic.

With reference to a paragraph recently quoted by us from *Truth* the *Continental Times* remarks:—

"*Truth* often makes mistakes—but rarely, we think, has it made a greater slip than when it launched out against an innocent price-list exhibited in the rooms of the Langham Hotel. Every well-managed hotel—and the Langham is certainly one of the best on this score—should have a fixed charge for every conceivable item of expense that might be incurred by visitors within its walls, and where a printed list of these prices is exhibited in each room the fact not only proves the excellent *prévoyance* of the management, but is also a certain preventive of any kind of extortion in the bill. When, therefore, *Truth* picks out a single item from this list, and, by the context of its comments, leads its readers to believe that the charge in question is printed separately in distinctive characters and framed up in a conspicuous place of the bedroom wall, it sins greatly against journalistic good taste—if, indeed a severer qualification be not deserved for what appears to be a totally uncalled-for attack on the good name of one of the first London hotels."

However ludicrous (says the *World*) may seem some of the emotions excited by Jumbo in the English bosom, there was nothing actually offensive in their display. Mere silliness was carried to an extravagant point by the lady who sent his forlorn mate, Alice, a complete suit of widow's weeds. Yet if a he-elephant is to be fed with wedding-cake, a she-elephant may surely be allowed to don a panoply of crape? There is something amiable in the feminine weakness of treating dumb brutes as if they were human beings; there is nothing which is not repulsive in branding Lamson as if he were a martyr. Every morning, the newspaper reports tell us, this man, who has been proved to have committed one of the most cowardly, cold-blooded, and dastardly homicides on record, who is suspected of having committed others, receives from fair and unknown hands gifts of the "choicest flowers." What is there about the condemned criminal deserving of the faintest touch of pity? His friends and relatives one may commiserate; but for Lamson himself, a wretch who deliberately took away the life of a sickly boy, on the chance of making a few hundred pounds by the abominable transaction, what sentiment can there, or should there, be, save of contempt and execration? What is there in him, or in the circumstances of his crime, that can appeal in any manner to the gentleness of womanhood? If he had despatched with a dagger or pistol a worthless wife who had betrayed him or had wrecked his home, one might understand it. But what is the redeeming feature in his infamy which can bring a tear to the eye, or elicit a sigh from the breast of a wife, mother, or girl, in Christendom? The thing would be incredible were it not that we have seen it all before, or seen something very like it. When her husband and his brother were sentenced to death for starving the unhappy woman Staunton in a filthy house in a Kentish village, the feminine section of the public generally declared for the two convicts. The agitation organised for their reprieve was the result of the direct pressure of feminine opinion in the matter.

"It is seldom," said the *Times*, one day last week, —"it is seldom that the public is entertained with so lively a controversy as that which has been carried on in our columns during the past two or three weeks on the subject of *Moths*, the play and the novel, and dramatic copyright generally." Well, certainly we have not very much to amuse us in these somewhat "thin-faced" times of ours; but the measure of liveliness and entertainment to be extracted from the aforesaid controversy must surely depend largely upon the different view taken of these qualities by different dispositions. Perhaps one would hardly care to rate the *Times*' criticisms, not of life, but of liveliness, very highly, though that respectable paper can, as we all know, awake upon occasion, like the lost and lamented Jumbo, to a very startling degree of liveliness. But, seriously, what can be the entertainment that the cultivated public, which the *Times* talks of as now taking an interest in the theatre, are likely to derive from a series of gratuitous advertisements allowed to various people connected more or less with theatrical matters—including the irrepressible "Ouida"—of puffing themselves and vilifying their neighbours—of so many pots, in short, calling so many kittles black? It is precisely this sort of thing, of which we get a great deal too much nowadays, which prevents "serious and cultivated" persons from taking that interest in the theatre which they would be glad to do, if only our players and playwriters would come to understand that it is not with *themselves*, but with their *work*, that the public is in any way concerned. If they have grievances, it is right, of course, that a remedy should be found for them, as for the grievances of any other members of the community. But these grievances must be shown to be real before they will be regarded with any seriousness by serious people; it is too much to ask us to apply a national plaster to every scratch of wounded vanity, or to regard as a national grievance the squabbles of a few overpaid and overpuffed individuals.—*World*.

A Plymouth correspondent states that Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, though having the young Princes on board and being engaged on a pleasure trip, does not appear to be a happy ship for a crew. A short time since one of the ratlines was maliciously cut, and, in spite of protestation, the whole watch was made to suffer by having leave stopped and extra duty imposed. Subsequently a yard of rope was missed, and the same punishment was awarded to the whole watch; but the men refused to submit. The result was, that the ten men were tried by court-martial and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from three to twelve months. The official report and minutes of the court-martial have just reached the Admiralty, together with some remarks on the whole of the circumstances by Lord Clanwilliam, the vice-admiral commanding. Lord Clanwilliam states in his letter "that, although there could be no excuse for disobeying the orders which were given, the misconduct of the men was due very largely to the injudicious conduct of Lord Charles Scott and Commander Hill, of the *Bacchante*." The whole matter has been considered by the Admiralty, who went carefully into each of the cases; and, as a result, they have remitted six months of the imprisonment in six of the cases. The course of the *Bacchante* has just been altered again. Instead of coming home overland *vid* Brindisi the young Princes will cruise in the *Bacchante* with the Mediterranean Squadron and meet the detached squadron at Gibraltar, arriving at Spithead about the second week in August.

On Sunday night there was some disturbance at the new meeting-place of the "Salvation Army" near Regent-circus; but the arrival of a detachment of police soon restored order. At Chester, however, there was a much more serious collision. The officers of the Army had given an intimation to the police before marching that they were going into Boughton, the Irish quarter, in order to beat up their converts, and several constables were instructed to preserve order. The Salvationists left the Pavilion Rink, their head-quarters, at ten o'clock in the morning; but the Roman Catholic population, having heard of their coming, turned out *en masse*, armed with cudgels and stones, and carrying flags of various kinds. The police advised the army not to proceed; but they persisted in doing so, and a fierce fight ensued, in which the Salvationists were very roughly handled. Miss "Captain" Falconbridge was struck by a stone on the temple, and had to be carried into a neighbouring house, where she was attended by Dr. Roberts. Sergeant Price, of the police, received a heavy blow on the mouth with a stone. Several other persons received severe injuries before the riot terminated. In the afternoon the Irish reassembled, and were marching about a thousand strong to storm the Rink, when the chief constable stopped the ringleaders, and after a brief parley succeeded in inducing them to return. At Ilkeston, Derbyshire, the Army was attacked by a mob of roughs. "Lieutenant" Roberts had two of her front teeth knocked out. "Colour-sergeant" Griffiths and a man named Trueman were also hurt. The Army took refuge in a schoolroom, and the mob, after a free fight among themselves, separated. At Weston-super-Mare the Salvationists, totally disregarding the proclamation issued by the local magistracy, attempted a procession through the streets, and, upon refusing to disperse, the police apprehended "Captain" Beatty. On Monday the Army held a field-day at Exeter Hall, the great feature of the meeting being a number of French *ouvriers*, the trophies of the war in Paris, where a hundred proselytes were said to have been made at a cost of £2,000. With regard to his general operations, Mr. Booth stated that last Christmas the Army had 231 stations throughout the United Kingdom, whereas at the present time they had 284. At Christmas again, they had 533 officers, as against 633 now, and held 4,200 services weekly, as against 4,600 in the present year; while "Little Soldiers' meetings" were at the rate of 154, as against 334 at the present time. The attendance at these meetings had been 34,000, as against 56,000 this year. At Northallerton on Sunday nearly fifty members attended Holy Communion at the parish church by special invitation of the vicar. They walked in procession through the town singing their hymns, and were preceded by the standard-bearer with their colours.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Mrs. Prosser, who for many years was a welcome contributor to the magazines of the Religious Tract Society. She had reached a ripe age, and passed away after a few days' illness, on February 13. Mrs. Prosser was the granddaughter of the well-known Dibdin, and seemed to have inherited much of his peculiar vivacity. She did not begin to write for the Press till she was past fifty; but her manuscripts from the first found ready acceptance, and she soon secured a wide circle of readers. Her stories were distinguished by their cheerful piety, unaffected simplicity of faith, and large charity. She delighted in portraying the rural poor, amongst whom, as a clergyman's wife, she had had large experience, and was exceedingly happy in presenting their brighter traits as well as the foibles which are common to human nature. Amongst her numerous contributions to the *Sunday at Home* we might specify, as a good illustration of her characteristics, "Quality Fogg's Old Ledger," in which she portrays the transformation of a self-righteous man under the influence of trouble. She wrote also many longer tales, dealing with more varied life, amongst which may be mentioned *The Man in Possession*, and *The Awdries and their Friends*, which appeared in *The Leisure Hour*. In these more secular productions her native humour had free play, and her dramatic and conversational powers came into exercise. She contributed also to that journal a serious of *Original Fables*, in which under quaint guise many lessons of homely wisdom were taught. They were afterwards issued as a volume illustrated by Weir and Griset, and won from no less a humourist than Mr. Spurgeon the comment that she "was a peeress among parable-makers." Mrs. Prosser's life was one of unceasing industry and devout self-abnegation, reflecting in action her own best teaching. It is the intention of her family and friends to have a memorial of her, in a form which would certainly have commended itself to the judgment of one who lived for useful service to the Saviour, in necessary repairs of the church where she worshipped in the latter years of her life, and of which her only son is the incumbent. If any reader would like to contribute to this good work, let the gift be sent to the Rev. W. Prosser, St. Luke's Vicarage, Bilston.

A large baboon in the monkey-house of the Zoological Society at Regent's-park had been suffering for several weeks from toothache, which had culminated in a large abscess. The poor creature must have suffered immense pain, judging from the large swelling on its cheek under the left eye, and the sense of agony which he manifested was much the same as a human being would suffer under a similar affliction. He was unable to eat his ordinary food, and his spirits were much affected by the incessant suffering proceeding from the abscess. It was a common sight to see the baboon nursing his own head and face in the corner of his cage, apparently anxious to abstract himself from the notice of every one, his hand being held over the affected part as though to soothe it. This circumstance having been mentioned to Mr. Gurnell Hammond, L.D., S.R.C.S., Eng., dentist, by Mr. Colam, secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that gentleman at once offered to extract the tooth under chloroform at his own expense. On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Hammond, in company with Mr. W. Knight, M.R.C.S. (of the Western General Dispensary), met Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent of the Gardens, for the purpose of performing the operation, which, under the circumstances, was not an easy task. The sufferings of the baboon made him unusually suspicious of strangers, and consequently the operators could not approach the animal without considerable danger. It was thought desirable not to pinion Peter, as the animal is called, and to secure him only with a short chain in order that no unnecessary alarm might be caused. The baboon evidently liked the odour of the chloroform, and permitted the operators to place the linen, which was saturated with the spirit, near his nose, but not closely enough for it to produce insensibility. Peter for nearly half an hour successfully baffled the skill of the operators by licking the chloroform off the linen instead of inhaling it. But it was apparent that gradually he was becoming more and more drowsy. At length the perseverance of the dentists (who were assisted by the keepers) was rewarded, and in about forty minutes Peter drooped in his cage, being well under the influence of the anæsthetic. Mr. Hammond then endeavoured to remove the first molar tooth in the upper jaw, which he failed to accomplish until he had made several attempts. The tooth seemed to resist all his muscular strength, but fortunately he succeeded, before the sensibility of the animal returned. The tooth was found to be badly decayed, the nerve being dead, which led to the formation of the abscess. Two minutes later Peter sat on his haunches, perfectly recovered, free from pain, and at once commenced to eat, apparently thankful for the performance of this act of mercy.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

As Supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England.

THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

TWO SHILLINGS A POUND

COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the coat.

COOPER COOPER & CO.,

50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W.; 35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

BIRTHS.

March 17, the wife of THOS. E. RIVIS, late 13th Hussars, of a son.

March 23, at No. 1, Upper Bellevue, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. JEFFERY E. ORLEBAR, M.A., Asst. Curate of St. Luke's, of a son.

March 24, at Serlby Hall, the Viscountess GALWAY, of a son and heir.

March 25, at Runcton-Holme Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. C. G. FLOYD, of a son.

March 27, at Chessington, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. DOUGLAS L. HEATH, of a son.

March 29, at Sturford, Warminster, Lady STAVELEY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 14th Feb., at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, South Australia, by the Very Rev. Canon Dendy, D.D., assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide and the Ven. Archdeacon Marryat, the Rev. WILLIAM A. PUREY-CUST, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, to LUCY CAROLINE, second daughter of Major-General Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., Governor of South Australia.

March 25, at St. Mary's, The Boltons, S.W., WALTER HENRY, eldest son of Dr. R. H. MAIR (Editor *Debrett's Peerage*), to LAVINIA SEAGER HARRIETT AYLES-HAM, daughter of the late A. Ham, Esq. Brazilian papers please copy.

March 27, at St. John's, Notting-hill, SYDNEY HASTINGS, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to CAROLINE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. THORNTON, Vicar of St. John's.

March 27, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, WILLIAM ROLLE MALCOLM, youngest son of John Malcolm, of Poltolloch, to RUTH, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, of the Manor House, Lavington.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20, at Brisbane, the Hon. Sir JOSHUA PETER BELL, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council, and late Acting Governor of Queensland.

March 23, at Torquay, the Hon. EMILY LOVETT, widow of the late Thomas Lovett, Esq., of Fernhill, Shropshire, aged 78.

March 24, at the Vicarage, Chalfont St. Peter, CORDELIA, the wife of the Rev. G. M. BULLOCK, aged 53 years.

March 25, at Oxford, after three days' illness, ERNEST EYRE, Junior Student of Christ Church, and son of the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone, aged 22.

March 26, at Oxford, THOMAS HILL GREEN, Fellow of Balliol College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, and son of the late Rev. Valentine Green, Rector of Birken, Yorkshire, aged 45.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, DeVere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, Oh! THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, THE FORTY THIEVES.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.40, MANKIND.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE MANAGER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. At 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8.15, MEG'S DIVERSION.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. At 8.30, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.10, MADAME FAVART.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Evening, EAST LYNNE.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND. Preceded, at 7.30, by CHOPSTICKS AND SPIKINS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's ENGAGED. Monday, PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending April 8.

Monday and Tuesday—Orchestral Concert. Wednesday—Lecture by Dr. Zerffi on "Gothic Architecture." Lecture by Mr. A. L. Siemens on "The Production and Distribution of Electrical Energy for Lighting and other purposes, according to the System of Siemens Brothers. Thursday—Orchestral Concert. Friday (Good Friday)—Great Sacred Concert: Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Band of Scots Guards. Crystal Palace Orchestra (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). Saturday—Production of Easter Burlesque, HAP; OR, THE MONKEY OF THE NILE.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Skating Rink. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Orchestral Concerts (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SATURDAY EVENING OPERA, DON GIOVANNI, 7.15. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Note.—CAMELLIA SHOW. ALEXANDRA PALACE SEASON TICKETS, Half-a-Guinea, admitting six months from day of purchase, this including GRAND OPENING FETE, April 22, when Mdme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear; Three other Music Festivals, Grand Flower Shows, Archery Fête, 150 Dramatic Performances, Rose Show, 12 Race Days, Sheep Dog Trials, Operas, American Trotting Meetings, Pedestrian Meetings, some important Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, Bicycle Meetings, Al-Fresco Concerts. Quarterlies, 5s.; monthlies, 2s.; children half-price.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.30. Grand Attractions. Everything Free. 2.0, 3, and 8, Grand Unrivalled Variety Entertainment. A Host of Novelties. Produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal Sydney, 1880. Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S **FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**

"A most delicious and valuable article.—*Standard.*

PURE COCOA ONLY.

COCOA **FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT**

"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE.

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES; also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION: BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS:

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Dinner Sherries at 20s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen. Choice Sherry, 36s., 42s., and 48s.

London: 155, Regent-street, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Pure Clarets at 18s., 20s., and 24s. Choice Clarets, 42s., 48s., 60s., and 72s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Sparkling Champagnes at 30s. and 48s. per dozen.

Choice Champagnes, 60s., 72s., and 78s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Choice Old Ports at 42s., 48s., 60s., 72s., and 84s. per dozen.

Port from the Wood, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER, 155, Regent Street, London, and 30, King's-road, Brighton, Importers and Bottlers of the pure Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, from the lowest price commensurate with soundness to the most récherché descriptions and esteemed vintages. Originally established A.D. 1667.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY FOR

THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

Fountains of many Designs.

SANDERS & CO.,

365, EUSTON ROAD,

HAVING bought most of the MODELS of the late firm of AUSTIN & SEELEY, are prepared to execute work in every kind of

GARDEN ORNAMENT.

Also a Large Stock of

MONUMENTAL WORK

In Granite, Marble, and Stone kept on hand

CARSONS' PAINT,

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

15,000 of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy.

Is extensively used for all kinds of

OUTDOOR WORK,

Standing extremes of

HEAT AND COLD.

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.

1 CWT., and Oil Mixture, Free to all Stations.

PRICES, PATTERNS, AND TESTIMONIALS POST FREE.

CARSONS,

LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD,

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

AND

21, BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

NO AGENTS.

NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energising all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases as

Indigestion.	Loss of Voice.	Gout.
Liver Complaints.	Asthma.	Constipation.
Neuralgia.	Bronchitis.	Mental and Physical Weakness.
Sciatica.	Paralysis.	Functional Disorders.
Nervous Exhaustion.	Epilepsy.	
Writer's Cramp.	Rheumatism.	

SELF APPLICATION of this potent remedy is successfully, safely, and cheaply facilitated by the recent provements of

PULVERMACHER'S world-famed GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS, OFFICIALLY APPROVED by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.

SELF-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS are contrived, according to the ailment to be treated, as Bracelets, 5s.; Frontlets, 10s.; Necklets, 10s.; Belts, Pocket Batteries, so as to ensure their utmost convenience and efficacy.

THOUSANDS of Private Testimonials, bearing dates in close succession, vouch for their efficacy in cases where other remedies have failed. See Pamphlet, "GALVANISM NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post free from

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, W., and from all respectable Chemists.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath 27th December, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly, "(Rev.) H. THOMS.

"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

194, REGENT STREET, London, W. (Nearly opposite Conduit-street).

DEAFNESS!

Rhodes' "Patent" Audiphone!

INVENTOR'S PARLOURS:

225, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

This celebrated American invention effectually conveys to the sense of hearing articulate speech; for music, is acknowledged to be "splendid." The Audiphone is stamped Rhodes' Patent: all others are spurious. Medical and other testimonials post free.

OLDRIDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

Warranted not to injure Health or Skin. It prevents Baldness and the Hair Turning Grey; Cleanses from Dandriff; Restores when falling off; Strengthens Weak Hair; Causes Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Moustaches to grow; and when used for Children forms the basis of a Magnificent Head of Hair.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 3s. 6d. 6s., and 11s.

22, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Impurities of the Blood.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluids and solids of the human body should be kept free from those impurities which are continually getting admission into the system by imprudent living, unwholesome surroundings, or disordered stomach. The surest way to expel all such impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, and at the same time removing any morbid charges which their presence may have already produced in any organ. Holloway's Pills expel all humours which taint or impoverish the blood, which they purify and invigorate, giving tone to the nerves. They are applicable to all alike—young or old, robust or delicate.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 31.

It is officially announced to-day that the Minister of Justice having, on the 29th inst., recommended the exercise of the Imperial clemency in favour of the Nihilists condemned at the Trigonia trial, the Emperor has directed the commutation of the death sentences into hard labour in the mines for an indefinite period. An exception is made, however, in the case of the prisoner Suchanoff, whose sentence is confirmed on the ground that his position as an officer rendered his crime so much graver. Nevertheless, the Emperor spares the condemned man the disgrace of death by the hands of the hangman, and allows him to have a military execution, which will be carried out at Cronstadt to-day.

The *Golos* publishes a telegram from Moscow stating that the police in that city have lately been exercising a supervision over the Jewish inhabitants, with the object of expelling those who, although possessing trade licences, do not pursue their authorised callings.

The *Nevoe Vremya* states that in Government circles the question has been mooted of the naturalisation of all foreigners who have resided in Russia over five years, and adds that as soon as this order comes into force, those foreigners who decline to become Russian subjects will have the alternative of leaving Russia within a fixed period.

The Neva is now free from ice.

Madrid, March 31.

The Catalonian Deputies, in view of the great opposition displayed by their constituents to the Treaty of Commerce with France, have begged Senor Sagasta not to make its adoption a Cabinet question. The Premier, in reply, without expressing any opinion, offered to submit the question to his colleagues.

The *Correspondencia* of this evening mentions a report that Senor Camacho, the Minister of Finance, will retire from the Cabinet, but says the news requires confirmation.

The disorders at Barcelona continued yesterday evening, when some riotous groups burned several more of the octroi post, wounding some of the guards, who attempted to restrain them. Other bands endeavoured to prevent the trains from leaving Barcelona. Almost all the shops and manufactories in the town are now closed. The authorities are taking energetic measures to restore order. According to a despatch received here, a pistol shot was fired from one of the riotous bands, to which the troops replied by a volley of musketry. Cries of "Long live the Federal Republic" are stated to have been raised. The news of the riots has caused a profound impression here.

Brussels, March 31.

A statesman, who from his position must be well informed, has confirmed to me the statement of your Cologne (*St. James's Gazette*) correspondent, to the effect that the German Staff is working day and night at the War Office. The mobilisation orders of the army are ready, and can be issued at a moment's notice. It is reported that 100,000,000 marks have been taken from the "Kriegs Schatz" at Spandau.

Odessa, March 30, Evening.

At half-past five this afternoon, General Strelnikoff, holding the position of Public Prosecutor at the Kieff Military Tribunal, was shot in the neck by a revolver while sitting on the boulevard. The ball penetrated upwards into the head, and came out through the forehead. The General expired within two minutes after being struck. Immediately after the shot was fired two men were seen to leave the spot where the General had been sitting, and to run down the boulevard towards a droschky stand. They jumped into one of those conveyances, but were stopped before they could drive off. The assassins violently resisted arrest, and in the struggle which ensued wounded three persons with revolver shots and poignard stabs. They were, however, finally overpowered and conveyed to the nearest police-station under a strong guard. They are both young men, who decline to give their names. The preliminary judicial investigation is now proceeding. Thousands of people surround the scene of the murder. The deceased General had been despatched to Odessa in order to conduct preliminary judicial examinations connected with some very important pending political trials.

We have the best authority for stating that, previous to the division in the House of Commons on Thursday night, the Prime Minister assured some of his dissatisfied Radical supporters that, on condition of Mr. Marriott's amendment being rejected, the Government pledged themselves to accept Sir John Lubbock's amendment in favour of *clôture* by a two-thirds majority. This fact will explain the unexpectedly large majority by which Mr. Marriott's amendment was rejected.

We hear that the manner in which the wording of Mr. Marriott's resolution was altered by the authorities of the House, so as to render its meaning extremely ambiguous, has excited a very general feeling of surprise and disapproval in political circles.

We have received from a well-informed source a piece of startling information with regard to Ireland. We hear that the attention of the Government is at present earnestly directed to the investigation of certain evidence which seems to establish beyond a doubt the fact that the murders and outrages in Ireland are the result of a deliberate plan of a central organisation, under whose orders they are carried out; and further, that the Government is in possession of intelligence tending to establish the complicity in this murderous conspiracy of at least one eminent leader of the Land League, who is at present confined as a "suspect," and who, if the chain of evidence is completed, will certainly be brought to trial for conspiracy to murder.

We also hear that the proceedings of the Ladies' Land League have lately been viewed by the authorities with more suspicion than ever before. Some of the principal members of this organisation are known to be intimately connected with Nihilist and Socialist societies.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Capell, Grenadier Guards, grandson of the Earl of Essex, and Miss Harford, eldest daughter of Mr. William H. Harford, of Oldown, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.

Also between the daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild and M. Lambert, the agent of M. Rothschild in Brussels.

Also between Mr. Douglas Hamilton, only son of Lord Claud Hamilton, and Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Donoughmore.

Also between Mr. St. Andrew Warde, R.H.A., son of General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., and Miss M'Call, daughter of Colonel M'Call, of Elibank, Ascot, and 34, Chapel-street, Belgravia.

Also between Mr. J. Rendall Brooke, of Sibton Park, Suffolk, and Miss Beatrice Acton, only child of Captain Acton, and granddaughter of Colonel Acton, of Gatacre Park, Shropshire.

It is arranged that the marriage between Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, shall take place at Pynes, Devon, in the Whitsuntide recess.

The marriage of the Rev. William A. Purey-Cust, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, with Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Jervoise, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., Governor of South Australia, took place on February 14 at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide South Australia. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Jervoise, R.E., A.D.C., who acted as best man. The bride, accompanied by her father, arrived at the Cathedral at half-past eleven, and was received by her three bridesmaids, Miss Alice Jervois (her sister), Miss Price, and Miss Marryat. Her dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with duchess point lace and orange blossoms; tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms; ornaments, a gold chain and cross set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of her sisters and Mr. Jervois, R.E., and a gold bracelet set with diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of pale blue surah silk and cream Afghan muslin, trimmed with lace; hats of cream lace and forget-me-nots. Each wore a gold locket with monogram of the bride and bridegroom, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was solemnised by the Rev. Canon Dendy, D.D., assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide and the Ven. Archdeacon Marryat. The service was choral. After the ceremony the party returned to Government House, where the Governor and Lady Jervois entertained ninety to breakfast, and immediately after Lady Jervois held a reception, at which about 250 were present. At four o'clock the newly-wedded pair left for Mount Lofty, where Mr. F. W. Stokes had placed his residence at their disposal. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

The marriage of Sir Sydney Waterlow to Miss Margaret Hamilton, of San Francisco, U.S., was solemnised in the drawing-room of the British Embassy at Paris on Tuesday last, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. A. M'Kay, D.D., minister of the English Episcopal Church in Paris. Miss Hamilton, who was accompanied by her mother and sister, was given away by the Rev. R. Wylie, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Nappa, California. The bride is the second daughter of the late Mr. William Hamilton, formerly principal and founder of the State University of Iowa, U.S. Mr. Philip H. Waterlow, Sir Sydney's eldest son, and several members of the family were present at the wedding.

The Marchioness of Salisbury held her last reception before Easter on Wednesday evening, previous to which the following distinguished party were entertained at dinner: The German Ambassador and Countess M. Münster, the Netherlands Minister and Countess Bylandt, Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Lord H. and Lady Ulrica Thynne, Lord and Lady G. Hamilton, Earl of Seafield, Viscount Ebrington, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, Sir M. and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, &c. The numbers who attended seemed greater than on the previous occasions when Lady Salisbury had an assembly. The flowering plants and shrubs placed on all sides were effectively arranged, and the profusion of camellias with which the chimneypieces were covered was much noticed. Signor Curtis's band played during the evening a selection of charming music. It was long past midnight before the party broke up, but many of the guests had been to the Countess Granville's reception before coming to Arlington-street. Among those present were the Italian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, Spanish Minister, with many other members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Bedford and Lady E. Russell, the Marchioness of Bath and Lady A. Thynne, Earl and Countess of Sondes, Earl of Darnley and Lady K. Bligh, Earl of Hardwicke and Lady F. Yorke, Earl of Kenmare and Lady M. Browne, Countess of Dudley, Viscountess Bury and Hon. Miss Keppel, Lady Ashburton and Hon. Miss Fraser, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Countess of Malmesbury, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Ladies H. and I. Stewart, Countess Dowager of Dunmore, Lady A. Murry, Earl Cairns, Viscount Barrington, Countess of Arran and Lady M. Gore, Earl of Hardwicke and Lady F. Yorke, Earl Fortescue and Lady S. Fortescue, Lady John Manners, Lady Bolsover and Miss Hartopt, Lord and Lady Wentworth, Mr. and Lady Mary Arkwright, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Leslie, Sir H. and Lady Rawlinson, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Jolliffe, Sir Algernon Borthwick, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Glyn, Miss Glyn, Lady St. John Mildmay and Miss Mildmay, &c. The Marchioness of Salisbury wore a dress of dark-coloured velvet with petticoat and trimming of pale blue satin; magnificent diamonds on her head and dress, as well as the Order of the Star of India. The Countess of Arran wore blue satin, trimmed with black velvet; the Countess of Sondes wore black, with a tiara of diamonds for headdress; Countess Maria Münster, pale grey satin with deep flounce of black lace; Lady Bolsover's dress was of black velvet and white satin, with fine old point lace, and trimmed with shaded roses; Lady Ventry, crimson and black satin; Marquise Santurce wore a robe of rich gold brocade, the front of the material one of the new shades of colour, between terra-cotta and red; the bodice made high at the back, skirt trimmed with plain satin of the same shade as the brocade. Lady Louisa Mills, black satin, tulle, and lace dress; Lady F. Yorke wore white. The Hon. Mary Baring had a dress of rose pink spangled tulle over satin, trimmed with gold lace, a band of gold across the head. The Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford was in yellow. Mr. Henry Brassey's dress was of grey velvet, with steel embroidery; Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, red dress, with diamonds in her hair and on her dress.

The Countess of Egmont had a concert, on the 23rd ult., at the family mansion, in St. James's-place, which was well and fashionably attended. Mr. Randegger presided at the piano, and the vocalists were Miss Mary Davies, Miss Fanny Robertson, Mr. J. Robertson, and Mr. Frederick King. Mr. John Ratcliffe also gave two solos on the flute, a fantasia on Irish airs and "Blue Bells of Scotland." The concert commenced with Pinsuti's quartet, "In this hour of softened splendour," and the same composer's "Venezia" was sang by Mr. and Miss Robertson. Miss Mary Davies sung "The Ash Grove" and Gounod's "Oh, that we two were Maying," and Randegger's "Second thoughts are best;" Miss Robertson "The Watchman and the Child," and "The Minstrel Boy." The performance ended with the humorous glee of "Humpty Dumpty." Afterwards there was dancing. The hostess wore a dress of pale maize broché satin, trimmed with lace, with a diamond tiara and diamond and pearl necklace; Viscountess Midleton wore brown and gold brocade over brown satin. A beautiful dress had the bodice and back of the skirt of black velvet and satin, the front of pale pink tulle showered all over with pink roses; a large round black fan was carried with a large rose in the centre and scattered petals all over it. Hon. Mrs. Albany Erskine wore a white toilet, composed of tulle and satin, and carried a large bouquet of daffodils; Lady Fanny Warburton wore black, with a profusion of coral beads round the throat; Lady Trevelyan wore veil-or brocaded satin and wreath of velvet leaves of the same shade; Mrs. Bagot Molesworth wore amethyst velvet over pale silk, trimmed with lace, and a wreath of purple flowers; wreath in the hair of purple hyacinths intermingled with diamond stars. A handsome dress was of Sèvres blue satin covered with fine old guipure; the bodice and puffed train were of dove-coloured satin, brocaded with tiny coloured flowers; diamond tiara and blue flowers in the hair. Mrs. Oscar Blount wore black with a broad pink sash tied low on the skirt, and a spray of roses on the left side of the bodice. Mrs. Ingram wore a handsome brocaded satin of a tawny shade of red, made high at the back with a small standing collar. A mauve satin, trimmed with flounces of lace headed by garlands of honeysuckle, looked well with an overdress and low pointed bodice of violet velvet; garland of honeysuckle round the shoulders, fastened with diamond stars. Lady Westbury wore black. The guests included, besides the above, the Earl of Levon, the Earl of Redesdale, Hon. Misses Brodrick, Lady Jane Lindsay, Viscountess Chewton, Lord Cottesloe, Lord and Lady Sinclair, Lady Selborne and Hon. Miss Palmer, Lady Augusta and Miss Fremantle, Mr. and Lady Victoria Fuller, Lady Constance Howard, Lord Beaumont, Lord Bennet, Mr. and Misses Warburton, Captain Hon. H. and Mrs. and Miss Chetwynd, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Count and Countess Lutzow, Baron Oppenheim, Hon. Kenneth Howard, Hon. Mrs. Acheson, Lady Stirling, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Rowley, Lady Lawrence, Sir Bruce Seton, Sir Seymour Bland, and many others.

The Hon. Mrs. Tremayne gave a ball, on the 23rd ult., at her residence, Mansfield House, New Cavendish-street. Among the company were Don Carlos, the Countess of Cork and Ladies Boyle, Countess Sondes and Lady Mary Miles, Julia Countess of Jersey, and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, Lord Rendlesham and Hon. Miss Thellusson, Lady Conyers and Hon. Miss Lane Fox, Lady Elizabeth Arthur and Sir George Arthur, Lady Isabella and Miss Schuster, Lady Poltimore and Hon M. Bampfylde, Viscountess Chetwynd and Hon. Miss Chetwynd, Lady Ulrica Thynne and Miss Thynne, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Nevill, Miss Nevill, and Lady Alice Nevill, Viscount Dupplin, Lord Cremorne, Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby Fane, Miss Ponsonby Fane, Mrs. Douglas Halford, Miss Halford, Mr. W. and Miss Craven, Hon. Kenneth Howard, Col. and Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Miss Armytage, Hon. Mrs. H. Dormer, Sir Charles Forbes (of Newe) and Lady Forbes, Sir Allan Young, Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Bischoffsheim, Mrs. and Miss Vershoyle, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawson Damer, Capt. Fitzgeorge, &c. Dancing was kept up till a very late hour. Most of the young ladies' dresses were made just to touch the ground. The Countess of Rosslyn wore black satin and lace dress, trimmed with jet; Miss Maynard a dress of tulle, with bodice and paniers of silver and white brocade, a few diamond ornaments in her hair. Julia Countess of Jersey wore a dress of white silk, with Pompadour design in coloured roses; the Countess of Cork was in black trimmed with rose-coloured satin, black lace, and rose-coloured bow, with diamond ornaments in the hair. One of the Ladies Boyle wore dark blue and white striped satin bodice and tunic over white; her sister, a dress of satin and tulle of old-gold colour. The hostess and her daughters were in white satin and tulle, Mrs. Tremayne's dress being trimmed with pearls, which were also worn in the hair with diamond stars. Misses Tremayne's dresses were trimmed with sashes of white satin, embroidered in variegated ferns. Lady Conyers wore blue satin, trimmed with white jet; Mrs. Howard, white satin and tulle; Lady Poltimore, crimson and black lace; Lady Alice Nevill, white tulle skirt, with high bodice of white and silver brocade trimmed with silver spotted tulle and lace. Mrs. Bischoffsheim wore a dress of the richest velvet brocade, the ground of which was pale cream colour, with raised pattern in deep brown. Miss Bischoffsheim wore black, with yellow flowers. Mrs. George Bentinck wore some very fine diamonds with a black dress. Refreshments were served in the library till the supper room was opened at twelve o'clock.

The Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram had an evening party on the 23rd ult., at her residence in Eaton-square, a house lately decorated, and enriched with many valuable pictures. Among the list of company were the Marchioness of Bath and Lady Alice Thynne, Countess Gleichen and Countess F. Gleichen, Lord and Lady Wilfred Seymour, Viscountess Bury and Hon. Miss Keppel, Viscountess Halifax, Hon. Charles and Lady Agnes Wood, the Hon. Mrs. Glynn and Miss Glynn, Lady Frances and Miss Gordon, the Hon. Lady M'Garel Hogg and Miss Hogg, the Hon. Lady Brand, Hon. K. Howard, Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Lowthers, the Hon. E. and Lady Mary Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring, Mr. and Mrs. West, Sir Allan Young, the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Colonel and Miss Armytage, Mr. Guy Seabright, &c.

Chevalier Desanges had an "at home" on Tuesday afternoon at his residence in Stratford-place. A numerous and fashionable party assembled in his studio between the hours of four and seven to view the pictures intended for the approaching Royal Academy Exhibition, particularly a very large painting "From Candahar to Cabul," in which the foremost figures are portraits of officers distinguished in the late Afghan war. Some pretty toilets were worn by the guests, the majority being of black or very dark rich colours. Mrs. Desanges wore black broché and satin, and her daughters dresses of dark green cashmere, with broad silk sashes. Lady Maria Spearman was in bronze satin, with a long jacket of gold brocade on a brown ground, trimmed with fur. The Hon. Mrs. Napier wore brown plush, trimmed with brown marabout feathers, and a gold and bronze bonnet. Mrs. Arthur Clarke was in a pretty costume of rich blue satin merveilleux, shot with red, arranged with striped red and blue plush, and a blue bonnet and red muff. An uncommon costume consisted of paniers and bodice of dark green merveilleux over a plaited dark-red skirt. One or two young ladies wore costumes wholly of red.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen there will be eight bridesmaids, unmarried daughters of dukes, marquesses, and earls. The ladies selected are: Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, Lady Ermyntrude Russell, Lady Eva Sarah Louisa Greville, Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, and Lady Florence Mary Bootle-Wilbraham. The marriage service will be solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the assisting prelates will be the Bishop of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester; and it is expected that the "best men" of the Duke of Albany will be the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

One hardly looks for poetry in a fashion-book, yet I note that an authority upon the subject has described the peak in front of the modern bodice as resembling "the long bill of a sleeping heron resting on its ruffled feathered breast, which rises in billows right and left of the beak." I have no doubt that somewhere or other the long bill will play its part in the arrangement. But, of course, poetry has to be paid for. Of white dresses, the same writer informs me there is "quite a saturnalia in prospective." The statement is not quite intelligible to me, but I have no doubt it is correct. Seaweed shades from pinkish to olive, and lavender and grey and sandy and wood brown, and fig purples—these are to be the fashionable colours. Bonnets are to be very small; hats very large. Collars are to be fastened with a golden lock and key instead of a brooch. Gloves are to have twelve buttons: no more, no less. Net fichus are to be embroidered and dazzling with jet; fans "large and spacious."—*World.*

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 101¼ to 101⅜ for money, and 101⅜ to 101½ for the account.

The sum of £45,000 in gold was sent into the Bank.

The Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, Lady Harcourt, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, and several other ladies of distinction were present in the Ladies' Gallery on Friday morning whilst Sir Stafford Northcote and the Premier were speaking, and during the division.

The Press Association is informed that it is not probable that Prince Leopold's marriage will take place in April. Her Majesty has not finally fixed any date, but it was generally understood that the ceremony would take place in the last week in April, and the Lord Chamberlain's department has been busy getting everything ready for that time. These arrangements have now been suspended on account of the illness of Prince Leopold at Mentone, and it is now believed that the marriage will not take place until June.

A correspondent writes:—"I have received from India congratulations upon the 58 majority out of over 500 against the admission of an Atheist into the Lower House. I hope there will never be a question as to the Upper House. The writer requests me to inquire in *John Bull*, 'Is not the "oath" really a prayer *plus* a promise? I promise loyalty to my Sovereign; help thou me to keep my intention, O my God.' The swearing of the Sermon on the Mount, is it not essentially of another character? Let me take this opportunity of thanking your Covenham St. Mary correspondent for his valuable communication. Could he send a supplementary one to be printed on the Saturday nearest the middle of each month?"

At the Chester Police-court yesterday morning, before the examination of prisoners charged with assaulting the Salvation Army, Sir Thomas G. Frost read a letter received by him, signed "Revenge and Death," and bearing the figures of a skull, cross-bones, and coffin, warning him that if he or his brother magistrates sentenced any of the prisoners they would answer for it with their lives. The letter purported to come from the Secret Brotherhood of Chester.

A startling discovery has been made at Messrs. T. Seville and Son's mill, Royton. Whilst the operatives were unpacking some American cotton something dropped on the ground. On being picked up it was found to be a breech-loading pistol, bearing the mark "Massachusetts." It was loaded with ball and capped. The weapon was fired in the mill yard, and the ball passed through a board of considerable thickness. The pistol is four inches long.

Mr. A. W. Mills, Lamson's solicitor, has received a letter from the Home Office formally acknowledging the receipt of the memorial on the convict's behalf, and intimating that it will have the careful attention of the Secretary of State.

Printed and Published by Thomas Dixon, at the Office, No. 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.—Saturday, April 1, 1882.